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# THE Wheat SITUATION

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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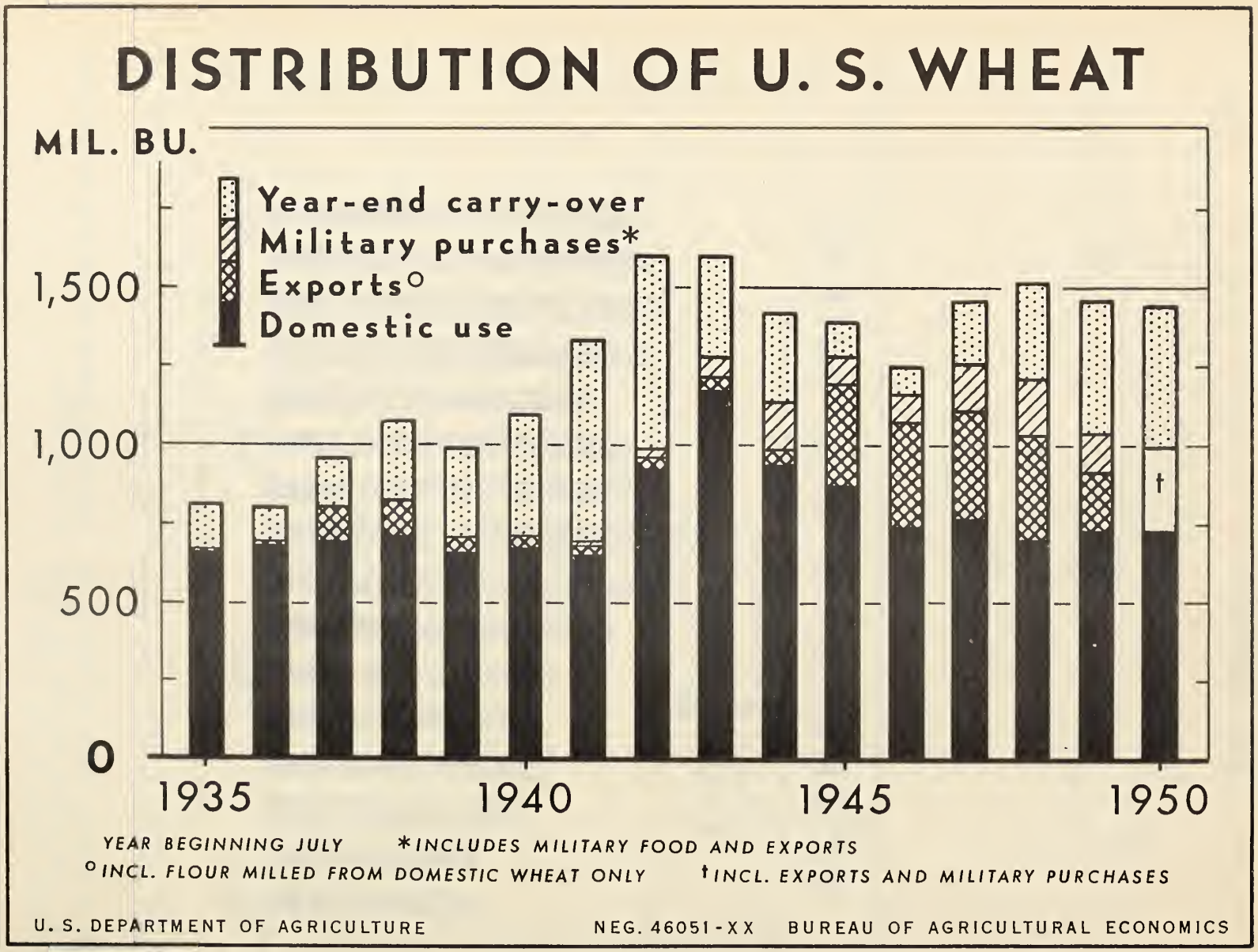
## SOURCES OF U. S. WHEAT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 47896-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Supplies of domestic wheat in 1950-51 are estimated at 1,430 million bushels, the sixth largest of record. Stocks on July 1, 1950 were 420 million bushels and the crop was estimated at 1,010 million.




Domestic wheat disappearance in 1950-51 may total about 725 million bushels. If the exports and military purchases total 260 million bushels, the carry-over July 1, 1951 would be about 450 million bushels, compared with 420 million on July 1, 1950.

# THE WHEAT SITUATION
## - Including Rice -

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, December 7, 1950

SUMMARY

Current wheat supplies are adequate to take care of all domestic requirements, provide for large-scale exports and leave a substantial carry-over at the end of the marketing year.

Supplies of domestic wheat in 1950-51 are estimated at 1,430 million bushels. The July 1 carry-over of old wheat was 420 million bushels and the 1950 crop is estimated at 1,010 million. This supply could be augmented later in the marketing season by low quality Canadian wheat for feeding purposes. A large portion of the 1950 crop in Canada is frost damaged. As a result, significant quantities of feeding-grade wheat will be available if needed for import later in the marketing season.

Domestic wheat disappearance may total about 725 million bushels, leaving about 705 million bushels available for export in 1950-51 and carry-over July 1, 1951. If exports, shipments and military procurement reach 260 million bushels, the carry-over July 1, 1951 would be about 450 million bushels. This compares with the 1932-41 average of 235 million bushels and the record high of 631 million in 1942.

With prices near or above the loan rate for several weeks following the outbreak in Korea in late June, farmers marketed freely and as a result the quantities which will be placed under price support programs this year are expected to total less than 200 million bushels compared with 383 million in 1949-50, when prices following harvest were seasonally low. The quantity of 1950-crop wheat reported under loan and purchase agreements through October totaled 142 million bushels. The effect of the reduction in the quantity under current price support programs on the free market supplies of wheat is partly offset by the increase in quantities owned this year by the CCC. Stocks owned (acquired by delivery to CCC under previous loan programs) on October 31 totaled 297 million bushels compared with 198 million a year earlier. Exports continue to be made out of CCC stocks so that inventories will gradually be reduced before taking deliveries on 1950-crop loan wheat.

In late July, wheat prices began declining, reaching a low point in mid-October when they were 19 cents below the loan. Prices then strengthened and on December 7 were at the loan level.

World trade in wheat and flour in 1949-50 totaled 820 million bushels compared with 958 million in 1948-49 and 943 million in 1947-48. The reduction in exports results from the improved grain situation in importing countries.

Under the first full year of operation of the International Wheat Agreement of 1949, which ended July 31, about 53 percent of the total world trade in wheat and flour moved under the Agreement. United States wheat and flour exports were maintained at a higher level than would have been possible without the Agreement, and to an increasing extent, the Agreement has permitted the exports to move at competitive prices through regular commercial channels of trade. Cumulative sales for the second year under the Agreement to December 5 (against quotas of 231 million bushels) total 91 million bushels, which compares with 25 million bushels a year earlier.

World wheat production in 1950 is estimated at 6.4 billion bushels. Except for the unusually favorable world harvest of 1948, this is the largest crop since 1938. It is 6 percent above the 1935-39 average and 2 percent above last year's crop. The greater part of the increase compared with the prewar average is in North America and in Asia.

## SUMMARY OF THE RICE SITUATION

U. S. supplies of rice in 1950-51, in terms of milled, total 26 million 100-pound bags, second only to almost 27 million bags in 1949. Carry-over stocks totaled about a million 100 pound bags and production about 25 million. Civilian food use may be about the same as the 7.45 million bags in 1949-50, when per capita consumption was 5.0 pounds. The 1934-38 average per-capita consumption was 5.6 pounds. With supplies near record, a large reserve supply is available for military and ECA takings as well as regular exports, and for substantial carry-over at the end of the marketing year.

A national rice acreage allotment of 1,868 thousand acres for the 1951 crop, an increase of approximately 15 percent over the planted acreage in 1950, was announced on December 6. This is in line with the Department's policy of abundance. As in 1950, no marketing quotas will apply to next year's crop.

Rice prices to growers in mid-November averaged $5.33 per 100-pound bag of rough rice--substantially above the average loan of $4.56 per bag. As a result of the high level of prices which has prevailed this season, the quantity of rice being placed under loan and purchase agreements is very small.

World trade in rice in 1950 is expected to show a moderate increase over 1949, when it was only about 45 percent of the prewar volume. Although world rice production in 1949-50 was about at prewar level, the reduced level of world trade stems from the reduction in supplies available for export in Southeast Asia. Imports of wheat and other grains at substantially lower prices than rice, have reduced the pressure of import demand for rice.

Although the world rice crop for the year beginning August 1, 1950 is 3 percent larger than a year earlier, about 4 percent above prewar, and possibly the largest since World War II, the quantity available for export will again be less than half prewar exports. Asia's production representing 93 percent of the world total, probably is the largest since the war, and Europe is harvesting a record crop. On the other hand, decreases are forecast in both North and South America, and indications are that Africa's production is about the same as a year earlier.

## THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- Abnormal world imports of bread grains absorbed the excess over domestic needs from the billion-bushel wheat crops produced annually in the United States in 1944-48. Large U. S. exports have also held down the increase in the size of the carry-over since then. Exports from 1945-46 through 1948-49 averaged almost 450 million bushels. With a drop in world takings in 1949-50, they declined to about 300 million bushels (table 5).

In 1932-41, the average supply of wheat in continental United States was 982 million bushels, consisting of carry-over of old wheat, 235; production, 738, and imports for domestic use, 9. Total disappearance averaged 721 million bushels consisting of food, 475; feed, 122; seed, 81; and exports to foreign countries and shipments to U. S. Territories, 43. Carry-over stocks at the end of this period were much larger than at the beginning.

Wheat prices to growers advanced from an average of 67 cents per bushel in 1940-41 to a record season average of $2.29 for the 1947 crop. The highest monthly price was $2.81 in mid-January 1948. From 1938 to late 1944 the loan program, which reflected the general rise in prices farmers pay, was the most important factor in domestic wheat prices. From 1942 through 1945 wheat feeding was exceptionally heavy and large quantities of wheat were used for war industrial purposes. Beginning in early 1945, export demand, including the various foreign aid programs, became the most important price factor.

In 1947-48, United States wheat prices, reflected small supplies of feed grains available for export, and strong world import demand resulting from short crops in importing countries,. With the harvest of the near-record crop in 1948 and large crops in importing countries, the loan program again became an important price factor along with large export demand. The price to growers for the 1948-49 crop averaged about 1 cent below the $2.00 loan level, and in 1949-50 about 9 cents under the $1.95 level.

### Carry-over July 1, 1951 May Be About 450 Million Bushels

Supplies of domestic wheat in 1950-51 are estimated at 1,430 million bushels. The July 1 carry-over of old wheat was 420 million bushels and the 1950 crop is estimated at 1,010 million. This supply could be augmented later in the marketing season by low quality Canadian wheat for feeding purposes. A large portion of the 1950 crop in Canada is frost damaged. As a result, significant quantities of feeding-grade wheat will be available if needed for import later in the marketing season.

Domestic wheat disappearance may total about 725 million bushels, leaving about 705 million bushels available for export in 1950-51 and carry-over July 1, 1951. If exports, shipments and military procurement reach 260 million bushels, the carry-over July 1, 1951 would be about 450 million bushels. This compares with the 1932-41 average of 235 million bushels and the high record of 631 million in 1942. The supply and distribution for wheat, 1935-50, is shown in tables 3 and 4.

Wheat Fed in July- September Small

Use of wheat for feed, estimated at about 30 million bushels, is the smallest for the quarter since 1947. On the other hand, the total feed grains fed in the quarter were very large. The July 1 carry-over of old wheat was 420 million bushels and estimated production was 1,010 million bushels, making total supplies 1,430 million. With stocks on October 1 at 1,193 million, a disappearance of 237 million is indicated for the quarter, which is the smallest for the quarter since 1942 and compares with 289 million bushels in 1949, about 347 million in 1948 and 322 million in 1947. (Exports of wheat, flour and macaroni in July-October totaled 68 million bushels compared with 121 million for the same period a year earlier.) Domestic food use for July-September is estimated at 127 million, seed use at 28 million and exports at 51 million, leaving about 30 million for feed, including waste, etc. Wheat stocks by quarters beginning with 1940 are shown in table 8.

Wheat Prices at Loan Levels

The price of No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City reached the high for the season on July 21. On that date it was $2.31 or 6 cents above the loan. Following that date, prices declined and on October 17, the price of this wheat at Kansas City was $2.06 or 19 cents below the loan. This price compared with $2.09 (16 cents under the loan) on June 24 just prior to the Korean outbreak. Since mid-October prices have strengthened again and on December 7 were about 4 cents above the loan level at Kansas City. On the same date they were 2 cents above at Minneapolia, at the loan at St. Louis and 8 cents below at Portland.

With prices near or above the loan rate following the outbreak in Korea, farmers marketed freely and as a result the quantity which will be placed under price support programs this year may total less than 200 million bushels compared with 383 million in 1949-50, when prices following harvest were seasonally low. The quantity of 1950-crop wheat reported pledged under the support programs through October totaled 142 million bushels. In addition, about 5 million bushels of 1949 crop wheat had been resealed. The quantity of wheat pledged and delivered to CCC, stocks owned by CCC and loans outstanding, and carry-over, 1939-50 are shown in table 1.

The effect of the reduction in the quantity under current price support programs on the free market supplies of wheat is partly offset by the increase in quantities owned this year by the CCC. Stocks owned on October 31 (acquired by delivery to CCC under previous loan programs) totaled 297 million bushels compared with 198 million a year earlier. Exports continue to be made out of CCC stocks so that inventories will gradually be reduced before taking deliveries on 1950-crop loan wheat.

The Outlook for 1951 Wheat--
Brief Revised Statement

A national acreage allotment of 72.8 million acres for 1951 was announced on July 14. This allowed ample time for the farmers to plan their fall seedings. While this allotment of 72.8 million acres is 2 percent above the actual seedings of 71.5 million acres for the 1950 crop, and the same as the final acreage allotment for that crop, it has been exceeded by actual seedings in only 7 years in our history.

If yields should equal the 1941-50 national average per seeded acre, the alloted acreage whould produce a 1951 wheat crop of 1,150 million bushels, which is 14 percent above the 1,010 million bushels estimated for the 1950 crop. With the carry-over of old wheat on July 1, 1951 estimated at about 450 million bushels, total supply for 1951-52 would be 1,600 million bushels.

Now, if the disappearance of domestic wheat in 1951-52 is about the same as 725 million estimated for 1950-51, 875 million bushels would remain for export during the year and carry-over July 1, 1952. Moreover, if exports should total 250 million bushels, the carry-over July 1, 1952 would total about 625 million bushels. This would be about the same as the record high in 1942 of 631 million bushels, and would constitute a substantial emergency reserve.

Early season moisture conditions for winter wheat were unusually favorable. Currently, however, moisture is needed in the lower Great Plains area. In this area subsoil moisture is still satisfactory, but topsoil is very dry; however, wheat covers the ground sufficiently to prevent blowing. Growth is at a standstill in Oklahoma and Texas. The crop in the Northwest is in very good condition. With average conditions from here on out for winter wheat and also for spring wheat, the acreage allotment will assure more than ample supplies for prospective requirements. This is in line with the Department's policy of planning on the side of abundance. Reports being received indicate that farmers are overplanting their allotments in certain areas where summer-fallow is available. In other areas, especially in the Corn Belt, allotments are ample to cover intended acreage.

On June 26 Secretary Brannan announced that there would be no marketing quotas on the 1951 wheat crop.

On August 21, before the time of seeding the winter wheat crop, a national average support price for the 1951 wheat crop was announced at not less than $1.99 a bushel--the same as the support level for the 1950 crop. If parity is higher at the beginning of the 1951-52 marketing year, as is now expected, the support will be increased to reflect the full 90 percent of parity at that time. In any event, the support price will not be less than 90 percent of parity. Price support by means of loans and purchase agreements will be available on the 1951 crop, from time of harvest through January 31, 1952, to farmers who comply with their acreage allotments.

On the basis of a prospective increase in the index of prices paid, interest and taxes, upon which parity is based, the national average loan rate in 1951-52 may be 10 cents or more above the $1.99 for the 1950 crop. The increase, however, will be offset, in part at least, by the discontinuance of payments to producers for farm storage and the necessity for the farmer to assume warehouse charges (except the receiving charges) accruing prior to May 1, 1952. These changes from previous years place wheat on the same basis as other grains with respect to storage charges on loan commodities delivered to CCC.

The volume of United States wheat exports during 1951-52 will depend upon a number of factors. The United States export quota under the International Wheat Agreement for 1951-52 will be about 230 million bushels, which importers are obligated to buy at minimum prices. In 1949-50 when prices were at the maximum, our quota was not entirely filled. So far in the 1950-51 marketing year, prices have been at the maximum, and the rate of movement is exceeding that of the previous year. In 1949-50 exports to countries not now parties to the Agreement totaled about 60 million bushels. Most of this went to Japan. For the year ahead much seems likely to depend upon the extent to which deficit areas for which the United States has, or may assume supply responsibility, procure wheat, or substitute grains from other countries, especially from non-dollar sources. Also, our exports will depend upon the size of production in other countries, especially in exporting countries. The extent to which rice continues to be available in the Far East is also an important factor. Table 6 shows destination of U. S. exports of wheat and flour for 1949-50 with comparisons.

## THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- On July 1, 1943, stocks of wheat in the 4 principal exporting countries, United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina, were a record of 1,737 million bushels, almost 4 times the 1935-39 average of 458 million. By July 1945, however, they were down to 818 million bushels, and by July 1946 they had been further reduced to 387 million. The low stock level followed greatly increased disappearance caused by wartime depletion of food supplies in importing countries and by poor crops in many areas. Stocks in the four countries on July 1, 1946 and 1947 were the smallest since 1938 and about 16 percent less than the 1935-39 average. By July 1949 these stocks had increased to 663 million bushels, and on July 1, 1950 they were 783 million.

### World Grain Situation Improved In 1949-50: World Trade Reduced

As a result of the improved grain situation in importing countries world trade in wheat and products both for the United States and for the world total was less in 1949-50 than in 1948-49. World exports of wheat and flour in 1949-50 totaled 820 million bushels compared with 958 million in 1948-49 and 943 million in 1947-48. Exports of wheat and flour from the four principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina--totaled 733 million compared with 908 million the year

before and 893 million in 1947-48. Other exporting countries, including the Soviet Union, exported an estimated 87 million bushels in 1949-50 compared with 50 million in each of the two preceding years.

The 1948-49 year as a whole represented a year of transition from the critical grain shortages of previous postwar years. Both bread grains and feed grains were in better supply and a generally easier situation prevailed in that year and continued during 1949-50. Bread rations have now been lifted entirely in many countries and improved in others.

World Breadgrain Crop
Above Prewar Average 1/

World breadgrain production in 1950 is still estimated at 239 million short tons, the same as estimated in September by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (tables 13 and 14). A small decline in the world total for rye balanced an equivalent increase in the estimated wheat crop. Production of the two grains together would be larger than the immediate prewar average (1935-39), since the increase in the wheat crop more than offsets the decline in rye production.

The present estimate of 6.4 billion bushels of wheat is, with the exception of the unusually favorable world harvest of 1948, the largest wheat crop reported since 1938 (table 13). It is 6 percent above the 1935-39 average and 2 percent above last year's crop, which is estimated at 6.3 billion bushels. The greater part of the increase over the prewar average is in North America and in Asia. World rye production, now estimated at 1.7 billion bushels, is about 4 percent less than the prewar average, largely because of reduced acreage in Europe and North America. The crop is also estimated a little below the 1949 harvest because of reductions in Europe and the Soviet Union. Those two areas together customarily produce more than 95 percent of the world's rye crop.

Compared with the earlier estimate, the most significant revisions show up in the figures for wheat production in North America, Europe and China. The estimate for North America is down about 30 million bushels principally because of a reduction in the estimate for Canada. The total for Asia shows an increase of that amount over earlier estimates, based on more favorable reports for India and China. Wheat production in Europe is now placed about 20 million bushels below the previous estimate, because of increased reports of drought damage in the Balkans. In contrast, Southern Hemisphere prospects are more promising than when September estimates were made, and the principal producers of that area, Argentina and Australia, have better prospects than at that time.

Reports of reduced crops in the Balkan countries would seem to preclude the possibility of any significant quantity of grain available from that normally surplus area. Acute import needs reported from Yugoslavia reflect the serious condition in that country, which normally exports grain. The drought, which was reported progressively worse throughout the season appears to have reduced the corn crop more sharply than the earlier grain crops.

1/ From "Foreign Crops and Markets," December 4, 1950, published by Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA.

In North America the present wheat estimate of 1,492 million bushels is 37 percent above the prewar average, with acreage only 6 percent above that average. Though sharply above the 1935-39 level, production was slightly less than the total for last year. The reduction from a year ago is seen in the United States figure, which is 136 million bushels less than the 1949 harvest. Canada, in contrast, reports an outturn 96 million bushels larger than in 1949. The quantity of the grain, however is much below that of a year ago. The latest official estimate placed the Canadian harvest at 462 million bushels, about 30 million below the September estimate. Frost damage and unfavorable harvesting weather account for the reduction.

Rye production is somewhat larger than the 1949 outturn in both the United States and Canada. The crop is still sharply below average in the United States, as a result of greatly curtailed acreage, while Canada's acreage shows a good increase. Yields were about average in both countries.

Wheat production in Europe is now estimated at 1,530 million bushels, the largest postwar production. At that figure, the crop would be about 5 percent below the prewar average. Most of the estimated reduction is in the Balkan area where drought is reported to have reduced yields somewhat below average. In France and Italy total outturns were about average and in Spain the crop was the largest of recent years. These are the largest producers of the continent. The crop in the United Kingdom was well above average, with acreage about a third larger than the prewar average and yields above average.

Rye production in Europe is placed at 685 million bushels, about 10 percent below average. Acreage shows a reduction of about 12 percent, indicating some shift from rye to wheat. Yields averaged slightly better than average. Significantly below-average acreage is indicated for Poland, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. These three countries accounted for about 70 percent of Europe's prewar rye production.

The breadgrain crop for the Soviet Union is estimated about 5 percent below the prewar average and also slightly less than the 1949 outturn. Yields of both wheat and rye appear slightly below the 1949 yields and below the prewar average. A substantial increase reported for spring wheat acreage, however apparently maintained the total wheat outturn near the 1949 total. Rye acreage was also estimated to be above prewar but not up to the 1949 acreage.

Wheat production in Asia is now estimated at 1,630 million bushels. This would be larger than the 1949 crop and also above average. Larger acreage accounts for the bulk of the increase. Substantial expansion is reported for acreage in Turkey, China, and Syria. An increase of about 30 million bushels over the previous production estimate results from more favorable reports from China and India. Rye production in Turkey is well above average as well as larger than the poor 1949 harvest. This is the only producer of significance in Asia.

The Wheat crop in Africa is still estimated at 150 million bushels. This is above the prewar average but is not up to the high 1949 total. Acreage is estimated at the prewar level but about a million acres less than the large 1949 acreage. Rye is of no significance in this area.

Prospects in South America are generally favorable and the present outlook there is for a wheat crop of about 300 million bushels. In Argentina, the ranking producer, a crop of at least 230 million bushels is expected. Sown acreage is substantially above the level of recent years and yield prospects are generally favorable, therefore a light abandonment is assumed in the above forecast. Rye production in Argentina, the only producer of any significance, is expected to be above average following a record acreage seeded for all purposes.

Wheat production in Oceania is forecast to be at least 205 million bushels. Prospects in Australia point to a crop of about 200 million bushels. A crop that size would mean six successive large crops for that country. Acreage is well below average but yield prospects are somewhat above average at latest report.

THE FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT OF 1949

The first full year of operation under the International Wheat Agreement was completed on July 31, 1950. Important from the standpoint of the United States wheat grower is the fact that wheat and flour exports were maintained at a level higher than would have been possible without the Agreement. Also, to an increasing extent, the Agreement has permitted our exports to move at competitive world prices through regular commercial channels of trade. This was pointed out in a statement by the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with a detailed report on the first year's operations of the Agreement 2/.

In the first four years after the war, world trade in wheat and flour was large as a result of foreign aid programs and available financing in many importing countries. After reaching its peak in 1948-49 world trade in 1949-50 was down sharply as production in importing countries was greatly increased. United States trade was reduced chiefly to takings by Wheat Agreement countries and by occupied areas for which we had supply responsibility. Exports to countries outside of the Agreement were largely to Japan and Germany (before Germany joined the Agreement) which were financed by the United States. Only very small quantities were taken by other countries outside of the agreement.

The International Wheat Agreement represents a common approach by 44 countries to a world wheat problem which is, in effect, the net sum total of domestic problems in the individual wheat importing and exporting countries. Here in the United States the problem has been one of gearing our domestic price support program with the foreign market for wheat we produced in excess of our domestic requirements. Now that the abnormal postwar world demand for wheat has been greatly reduced, one way in which the United States can compete effectively with other exporting countries, under present levels of price support, is by means of an export subsidy. As our foreign aid programs taper off, the need for bridging the gap between domestic and

2/ A complete report on "The International Wheat Agreement of 1949-- First Year's Experience" (FG 15-50), dated October 4, 1950, may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA. Highlights of the Agreement were contained in the March-April 1949 issue of The Wheat Situation, pages 12-15. Proceedings of the Council's first meeting, held in Washington July 9, were contained in the July issue, pages 13-14.

world market prices for wheat will become increasingly apparent. Furthermore, the Wheat Agreement has, in the case of the United States, provided the most constructive mechanism yet devised to accomplish this purpose. It has the further merit of doing this by mutual agreement with many other countries in the matter of prices and quantities of wheat moving in world trade under its provisions.

As world wheat prices were above the Agreement maximum throughout the year, most importing countries found it to their advantage to buy their guaranteed quantities under the Agreement. With regard to the guaranteed quantities, it is significant to note that the obligation of importing countries to buy is effective only at the minimum prices and the obligation of exporting countries to sell effective only at the maximum prices.

During 1949-50 neither the United States nor the other exporting countries called on importing countries to take wheat at the minimum price, the point where the obligation of importing countries to buy would be effective. The Department considered that under conditions prevailing during 1949-50, it was in the best interest of the United States to make wheat available to the importing countries at the maximum prices, with allowance for quality differentials, rather than to exercise quota rights with importers at minimum prices. This action would have necessitated increasing export payment rates by about 30 cents per bushel (the difference between the maximum and minimum prices for the 1949-50 year).

The average export payment for the year 1949-50 (including an allowance for the difference between the Wheat Agreement price and market price on CCC sales) is calculated at 54 cents per bushel. This is the average amount which CCC will have paid to exporters under the program to compensate them for the difference between the United States domestic price of wheat and the maximum price under the International Wheat Agreement. These export payment rates ranged from a low of 13 cents for East Coast exports in mid-August, 1949, to a high of 69 cents on East Coast exports on May 11, 1950.

United States sales in 1949-50 were about 163 million bushels as against a guaranteed quantity of 236 million bushels. Applying to this quota a "Pro-rata" formula to take account of the importing countries which participated in the Agreement for less than a full year, an adjusted quota of 197 million bushels is obtained. This figure, compared with actual sales of 163 million bushels, shows a deficit of 34 million bushels in United States sales. Percentagewise, United States sales amounted to about 83 percent of the United States adjusted quota.

Compared with world trade in wheat and flour, sales and shipments under the Agreement during 1949-50 were 432 million bushels compared with the total trade of about 820 million bushels. Shipments outside of the Agreement were largely from the United States, Argentina, the Soviet Union and the Danube Basis. Non-Wheat Agreement sales by the United States, in addition to those to Japan and Germany were to Cuba and the Philippines before ratification by these countries, and to ECA countries before Congressional action in October permitted financing of Agreement shipments. Japan is now the only major importing country not a member of the Agreement.

The International Wheat Council held its first meeting of the new crop year in Geneva, Switzerland, on October 24, 1950. Both the Council and the Agreement itself enter the second year of operations as a going concern. The delays and uncertainties of signature, ratification, and other formal action by governments are now a part of the history of the first year. Necessary legislative authorities and appropriations are on the books; procedures have been tried and established on the basis of actual operating experience; and mechanical details are running smoothly. Supplies of wheat in member exporting countries are adequate to meet their quotas of guaranteed sales, and member importing countries are assured of supplies as provided under the terms of the Agreement.

Sales reported from all exporting countries to December 5 in the 1950-51 year total 275 million bushels, which compares with 58 million bushels for the same date a year earlier. Cumulative U.S. sales for the second year under the Agreement to December 5 (against quotas of 231 million bushels) total 91 million bushels, which compares with 25 million bushels a year earlier.

## THE RICE SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- The acreage seeded to rice in the United States in 1950 totaled 1,623 million acres, which is 12 percent below the all-time record of 1,839 thousand reached in 1949 but still over 60 percent above the 1935-39 average of 1,007 thousand acres. Production in the United States was increased when export supplies from Asia were cut off by the war. This trade has not yet been fully restored, and was only about 35 percent of prewar in 1949. Considered from the standpoint of supply, the increase in United States acreage is not significant in relation to the total world supply, since the United States produces only about 1 percent of the total. However, from the standpoint of trade, United States rice exports in 1949 were 13 percent of the total rice entering world trade compared with 1 percent in 1936-40. This is the result of a 5-fold increase in United States exports and a sharp drop in world trade.

Rice is one of the world's most important food grains and normally provides one-fifth of the world's food supply. Rice production in 1950, estimated at 343 billion pounds, is almost 90 percent as large as the world wheat production, estimated at 384 billion pounds. Before the war, about 95 percent of the world's supply of rice was produced in southern and eastern Asia and nearby territory. Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China and Korea were the principal exporters, and Japan, India, Ceylon, British Maylaya, and China the larger importers. During the war, rice production was increased in the Western Hemisphere and Egypt.

### Rice Prices Above Loan Levels

Rice prices to growers for the 1950 crop have generally been around or above the loan levels. The price to farmers averaged 5.33 per 100 pounds of rough rice on November 15, compared with the loan of $4.56. The season

average price received by farmers for the 1949 crop was $4.15 and the 1949 loan was $3.96. United States No. 1 Zenith at New Orleans for November 1950 was $9.85 per cwt. milled compared with $7.70 a year earlier, and U. S. No. 2 California Pearl at San Francisco for the same month $8.90 milled, compared with $7.15 a year earlier. Prices in these markets and prices received by farmers are shown in table 15.

This is the third year in which farmers have availed themselves of the price support programs. The quantity of rice being so placed this year, however, is very small, because market prices have been above loan levels. In 1949 loans covered 1.9 million cwt. and purchase agreements 6.3 million. This is a total of 8.2 million cwt. or 20 percent of the crop of 40.1 million cwt.

U. S. Rice Supplies Near Record
Providing Large Reserves

U. S. supplies of rice in 1950-51, in terms of milled, total 26 million 100-pound bags 3/, second only to the 26.73 million bags in 1949. Old crop stocks at the beginning of the marketing year (August in the Southern States and October in California) were the equivalent of 1.35 million bags and production (estimated as of November) the equivalent of 24.65 million bags. Civilian food use from the 1950 crop may be about the same as the 7.45 million bags in 1949-50, when per capita consumption was 5.0 pounds, which compares with 5.6 pounds in 1934-38. If the import quota restrictions are removed June 30, 1951, increased imports may result, particularly of rice for use by brewers. With supplies near record, a large reserve supply is available for military and ECA takings as well as regular exports, and for carry-over at the end of the marketing year. Table 16 shows rice supply and distribution beginning with 1934.

A national rice acreage allotment of 1,867,998 acres for the 1951 crop, an increase of approximately 15 percent over the 1,633,000 acres planted in 1950, was announced on December 6. 4/ (Rice acreage, yield and production in the U. S. is shown in table 18.) This is in line with the Department's policy of abundance. As in 1950, no marketing quotas will apply to next year's crop.

Exports in August-September Unusually
Heavy Because of Large Cuban Takings

Cuba, the most important importer of U. S. rice took 55 percent of our exports during the year ending July 31, 1950. Indonesia accounted for 15 percent. In the 5 years ending July 31, 1942, when total exports were

3/ Includes heads, second heads and screenings, but excludes brewers rice.
4/ For the purpose of adjusting supplies to requirements in any year, legislation provides for increases or decreases in acreage allotments, as needed. Normal supply of rice for 1951-52, as defined in the Act of 1938, has been determined to be 42,592,000 hundredweight of rough rice. Allowing for an August 1, 1951 carry-over of 2,374,000 hundredweight, a 1951 crop of 40,218,000 hundredweight will be required to reach the normal supply level as compared with the 38,302,000 hundredweight produced in 1950. With 1946-50 average yields of 2,153 pounds per acre, the production of 40,218,000 hundredweight needed in 1951 would be obtained in 1,867,998 planted acres--which is the amount of the national allotment.

much less than currently, Cuba took 77 percent, with exports to the Far East negligible (table 20). Exports during August-September 1950 were unusually heavy due to the shipment of large quantities to Cuba before the 1950-51 July-June, Cuban import quota was filled. The total to other countries, primarily to Europe and Japan, with smaller quantities to Canada and Venezuela, were slightly less than in the corresponding months of 1949.

Total exports in August and September of U. S. rice (milled) to Cuba totaled 1,439 thousand bags compared with 392 thousand bags in the corresponding months of 1949. Trade sources indicate that Cuban rice purchases for importation up to 750 thousand bags from October 1 to November 2, all from the United States. Ex-quota arrivals up to November 2 are reported at 760 thousand bags, and calendar year shipments to that date at 5,580 thousand bags, according to ship's manifests. The basic quota of 3,300 thousand bags was filled on October 1.

## World Rice Production in 1950-51 About 4 Percent Above Prewar 5/

The world rice crop for the year beginning August 1, 1950, forecast at3,426 million 100-pound bags of rough rice, is about 3 percent larger than the 3,334 million 100-pound bags produced in the previous year, about 4 percent above prewar, and possibly the largest since World War II (table 19). Even though production shows an increase, world trade is expected to continue at less than half of its prewar size. Asia's production, representing 93 percent of the world total, probably is the largest since the war, and Europe is harvesting a record crop. On the other hand, decreases are forecast in both North and South America, and indications are that Africa's production is about the same as in the year before.

The rice harvest of Asia is forecast at about 3,182 million bags, compared with 3,084 million in 1949-50 and 3,177 million bags in 1948-49. The gain from last year is due primarily to the prospects for relatively high per-acre yields in China as compared with below-average production in 1949. Moderate increases are forecast in Formosa, the Philippine Republic, Thailand, and possibly Pakistan. One of Japan's largest postwar crops is being harvested.

The production may be smaller, however, in Korea, French Indo-China, the Malayan Federation, and India. The acreage of rice in the Indian Union is reported to be less than in the preceding year, and adverse weather in the normally heavy-producing northeast area has reduced the size of the crop.

Unsettled conditions in parts of the surplus producing region of Burma, Thailand, and French Indo-China (which together accounted for 80 percent of the world trade in rice prewar) may result in a combined 1950-51 rice harvest in that area somewhat smaller than last year. Present prospects

5/ Adapted from an article on World Rice production in Foreign Crops and Markets, November 13, 1950, published by Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA.

indicate that the crop may approximate last year's or decline slightly in Burma, and rebel activities could result in a further loss of production compared with a year ago. 6/

Thailand's acreage is reportedly larger and weather so far has been favorable for the production of another bumper crop. The acreage to be harvest in French Indo-China is reported to be smaller than a year earlier, and a corresponding decrease is expected in the volume of rice to be harvested.

The acreage of Formosa, having increased steadily since the war, is substantially above the prewar average and high per-acre yields have resulted in a record harvest. The Philippine Republic is also expected to harvest a record crop from a record acreage.

Europe's rice harvest is estimated at nearly 28 million bags--also a record-compared with 25 million bags in the preceding year. In Italy, the production is up about 10 percent.

Africa's total production is estimated at approximately 81 million bags, or about the same as in the preceding season. Egypt has had a third successive season with sufficient water supplies to permit the planting of acreage at the high postwar level, and the crop is expected to exceed slightly last year's near-record harvest.

The total production of the Western Hemisphere is expected to be smaller than in the year before, both in North America and South America. The acreage decline in North America is due almost entirely to a substantial decrease in the United States, which cultivates approximately 65 percent of the rice acreage and produces about 75 percent of the continent's crop.

Production will increase, however, in most of the countries of Central American and the Caribbean. Mexico planted another record acreage, and per-acre yields higher than in the preceding season is resulting in the largest crop ever produced in that country. The acreage harvested in Cuba is estimated to be slightly above the preceding record, and the crop may approximate those of 1948 and 1949

Both the total rice acreage and production of the Central American countries were 5 percent larger than last year. The combined acreages of rice in South American countries, the main part of which is now being planted, may be smaller than in 1949-50. Acreage decreases are forecast in Brazil, primarily because of lower prices, and Colombia, where drought reduced the acreage to be harvested.

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6/ On the basis of an official preliminary estimate covering all but two of the important rice districts, acreage and production for both this year and last year (shown in table 19) eventually will need to be revised upward.

World Rice Trade Shows
Moderate Gain in 1949 7/

International trade in rice during 1949 increase about 5 percent over the preceding year, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (table 17). The volume of exports, however, was only approximately 45 percent of the prewar (1936-40) trade, largely as a result of decreased production and unsettled conditions in Burma and Indo-China, formerly the world's principal sources of supply. Total exports, including reexports, are estimated at around 91 million 100-pound bags in terms of milled rice compared with 87 million bags a year earlier, and an average of 200 million bags during the prewar period.

By continents, total exports increased in Asia, Europe, and North America in 1949, but declined in Africa and South America. Exports exceeded imports in the Western Hemisphere and Africa.

The surplus countries of Asia shipped around 64 million bags in terms of milled rice compared with 61 million bags in the year before. Exports from Thailand increased substantially as a result of recovery to prewar levels of producti n, and reached 92 percent of the 1936-40 average. On the other hand, shipments from Burma and Indo-China--the other principal exporting countries--were 40 and 7 percent of prewar, respectively.

Although rice trade in the European countries showed marked gain over the preceding year, it was only a fraction of prewar. Shipments, including exports of surplus areas and reexports of countries normally exporting the remilled product, were approximately one-half of prewar. On the other hand, imports of nearly 6 million bags were only about 20 percent of the prewar average. Rice exports from Italy, Europe's surplus country, approached the prewar average, rising sharply from the preceding year. Nearly 3-1/2 million bags were exported as against approximately 1/2 million in the year before. These shipments were directed primarily to the countries of Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

A moderate reduction occurred in the exports from Egypt, the major exporting country of Africa, and shipments from Tanganyika declined. Exports were larger in the relatively smaller sources of supply, Angola and Belgian Congo. Australian shipments, mainly to areas in the South Pacific, were maintained at nearly the same level as in 1947-48.

Total rice imports by continents in 1949 were larger than a year earlier in Asia, Europe, and North America. The countries of the world taking the largest quantities were the normal heavy importers of Asia, India, Malaya, China, Ceylon, Indonesia and the Philippines.

The imports of 17 million bags into India, the largest importer were less than in 1948, and were 46 percent of the prewar average. The volume obtained by China from other countries, including Taiwan, is believed to have been about the same as prewar.

7/ From an article on the same subject in Foreign Crops and Markets, October 16, 1950, published by Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA.

Imports into Japan of around 3 million bags were nearly 3 times the 1948 trade. This volume, however, was less than 10 percent of the prewar average receipts of approximately 41 million bags. Imports into Ceylon and Malaya, while not varying greatly from 1948, were 73 and 65 percent respectively, of the prewar average. On the other hand, those of the Philippines and Indonesia were slightly larger.

Rice exports of the Western Hemisphere were the smallest in several years. Increases in a majority of the countries of North America and South America failed to offset the sharp decline in the foreign trade of Brazil and Ecuador. A record total movement from the countries of North America showed gains from the preceding year in the United States, Mexico, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic.

Brazil, normally South America's largest exporter of rice, shipped virtually no rice to foreign countries in 1949, except for a minor quantity from Northern Brazil, as the result of a smaller crop and increased domestic demand. This was a marked decline from the almost 5 million bags exported in the preceding year. Deliveries from Ecuador were about one-half of a year earlier, and those of Uruguay showed a decrease. Imports were larger in British Guiana, Chile, Paraguay and Surinam.

Wheat and Coarse Grains Partly Offset Reduced Per Capita Rice Consumption In Far East

Inter-regional trade in rice has declined greatly in the Far East, which had been a substantial net importer of rice in the immediate postwar years, as contrasted to its position as a net exporter prewar. Increased Far Eastern production and imports of wheat and coarse grains, have partly filled the gap between its per capita rice supplies and prewar consumption. With rice continuing more expensive than wheat, Far Eastern imports of wheat have been maintained at high levels, despite currency difficulties.

This increase in the use of wheat and other grains has greatly reduced the pressure of import demand for rice in 1950. Although the Korean conflict has already somewhat affected the world supply and demand for rice, present indications are that the Far Eastern rice imports in the current year may be in rough balance with the regional export availability.

Outstanding developments affecting international trade in rice have been the drastic reduction of India's import demand, (which prewar was 19 percent of total world imports) and the increased importance of Japan as an importer. In order to reduce its dependence on American cereal supplies, Japan has found it necessary to secure substantial rice imports from Thailand and Burma in exchange for industrial products. The probability of large-scale imports into Japan in 1950 has not only reduced the likelihood of accumulation of undisposable rice surpluses in the Far East, but has also helped maintained export prices of rice at their postwar peak.

Rice consumption levels in the Far East remain seriously low as compared with prewar. Supplies available for consumption in the region in 1950 are about 3 percent below the prewar average, whereas the total population has apparently increased by about 15 percent since 1937. Per capita consumption of rice and other cereals varies widely in different parts of the Far East. While famine conditions have reportedly prevailed over wide areas of continental China early in 1950, a modest gain in domestic and imported supplies, of wheat and coarse grains has permitted several food deficit countries either to scale down government import commitments or to increase the low ration levels of basic cereals in 1950.

Crop in Korea Poor;
Normally a Rice Exporter

Korean rice requirements have not been determined to date. However, it appears that this demand on rice supplies will not seriously affect total rice available for other importers.

Korea is a rice and grain producing country, with rice as the dominant though not the only important grain. In the five years before World War II (1934-38) production, in terms of brown (undermilled) rice, averaged 64 million 100-pound bags a year, thus accounting for 58 percent of the combined output of cereals. Since nearly 40 percent of the total Korean production of rice was exported to Japan, and was replaced by an almost equal amount of cheaper grains (such as millets from Manchuria), the average Korean diet before World War II consisting of about equal proportions of rice and other cereals.

In 1940-44, average production in terms of brown rice in the peninsula was about 60 million bags, of which a little over one-third was grown south of the 38th parallel. Disruptions following partition adversely affected the production of rice in South Korea for a time, with the low point in 1946 (47 million bags), but yields per acre were rapidly restored so that production in 1949, in terms of brown rice, was 62 million bags. Because of the phenomenal increase in population (from 15.9 million in 1944 to 19.37 million in 1946) South Korea became a food deficit area in the post-war period. The situation was met for a time by heavy imports of wheat, corn, and flour, and later by substantial imports of rice.

South Korean production of food grains apparently reached the level of domestic self sufficiency in 1949. No imports were programed for 1950 except to obtain some 400 million pounds of cheaper grains with the dollar exchange earned by exportation of 200 million pounds of rice to Japan. It is reported that about 180 million pounds of South Korean rice had been shipped to Japan before the outbreak of the Korean conflict, but that little, if any, supplies of wheat or coarse grains had been imported in exchange.

The outlook for the 1950 rice crop is poor. Since the fighting moved north of the rice growing region of the southern and western plains before the period of harvest, a large part of the crop was saved, although harvesting

was severely hindered by other dislocations. It is highly probable, that the production of rice, barley and other cereals will fall below the 1947 level of 539 million pounds of all cereals.

## Some Increase in World Rice Trade Expected in 1950 and 1951

World trade in rice in 1950 is expected to show a moderate increase from the 1949 level as a result of large production in a majority of the exporting countries. However, trade probably will still be less than half of what it was before World War II, in spite of the fact that the world rice production in 1949-50 was about at prewar levels. The great reduction in trade stems from the reduction in supplies available for exports in Southeast Asia.

The shipments from Asia's surplus areas may decline slightly because of unsettled conditions within some of the countries. Exports from these areas so far in 1950, however, have been maintained nearly at last year's level. The trade of the Western Hemisphere countries, on the other hand, is substantially larger than in 1949. Exports of North America may exceed the preceding year's record, and an above-average crop in Brazil result in a substantial increase in the exports of South America.

As based on the current crop conditions of the 1950-51 world production harvested mainly in the latter part of 1950, the world's rice trade during 1951 may not vary widely from this year's exports. The extent that the exportable supplies become available for other countries depends to a large degree upon the volume permitted to be harvested in and released from the interior of the surplus areas of Asia.

Table 1.- Wheat: Quantity pledged and delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation, stocks owned by CCC and loans outstanding, and carry-over, 1939-50

| Year ended June 30 | Current loan program: Pledged | Current loan program: Delivered to CCC by June 30 | CCC stocks and loans June 30: Stocks owned by CCC 1/ | CCC stocks and loans June 30: Under loan: Current crop | CCC stocks and loans June 30: Under loan: Crops of other years | CCC stocks and loans June 30: Total 1/ | Carry-over June 30: "Free" wheat 2/ | Carry-over June 30: Total 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels |
| 1939 | 85.7 | 15.7 | 6.0 | 21.5 | 0.4 | 27.9 | 222.1 | 250.0 |
| 1940 | 167.7 | 7.7 | 1.6 | 10.3 | 0 | 11.9 | 267.8 | 279.7 |
| 1941 | 278.5 | 173.7 | 169.2 | 31.3 | 7.1 | 207.6 | 177.1 | 384.7 |
| 1942 | 366.3 | 269.8 | 319.7 | 91.5 | 12.5 | 423.7 | 207.1 | 630.8 |
| 1943 | 408.1 | 184.0 | 259.8 | 133.3 | 4.2 | 397.3 | 221.6 | 618.9 |
| 1944 | 130.2 | 0.3 | 99.1 | 15.6 | 3.0 | 117.1 | 199.5 | 316.6 |
| 1945 | 180.4 | 46.3 | 103.7 | 20.1 | 1.9 | 125.7 | 153.5 | 279.2 |
| 1946 | 59.7 | 0.2 | 29.0 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 31.6 | 68.5 | 100.1 |
| 1947 | 22.0 | 0 | 18.6 | 0.7 | 0 | 19.3 | 64.5 | 83.8 |
| 1948 | 31.2 | --- | 32.9 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 37.1 | 158.9 | 196.0 |
| 1949 | 4/ 254.0 | 5/208.6 | 232.3 | 15.9 | 5.1 | 253.3 | 54.5 | 307.8 |
| 1950 | 6/ 336.6 | 7/224.6 | 327.7 | 28.5 | 5.0 | 361.2 | 58.8 | 420.0 |

1/ Includes open market purchases beginning in 1943, and accordingly may include some new crop wheat. 2/ Low by the amount of new wheat in the stocks owned by CCC. 3/ Carry-over of old-crop wheat only. 4/ Excludes 113.4 million bushels of 1948 crop wheat put under purchase agreements. 5/ Excludes 57.4 million bushels of 1948 crop purchase agreement wheat delivered to CCC by June 30. 6/ Excludes 46.4 million bushels of 1949 crop wheat put under purchase agreements. 7/ Excludes 3.2 million bushels of 1949 crop purchase agreement wheat delivered to CCC by June 30.

Table 2.- Exports, shipments and military procurement, by agency and product in wheat equivalents, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1935-50

| Half years | Exports 1/ | | | | | | | | | | | Shipments 4/ | | | Military procurements 5/ | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | | | Flour 1/ | | | | Other products including Semolina | | | Total exports 1/ | | | | | | | |
| | Commercial | U.S.D.A. | Total | Commercial Regular | Commercial In bond 2/ | U.S.D.A. procurement 3/ | Total | Commercial | U.S.D.A. | Total | | Commercial | U.S.D.A. | Total shipments | Wheat | Flour | Other products | Total military |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| 1935 Jan.-June | 68 | 0 | 68 | 2,390 | 11 | 0 | 2,401 | --- | 0 | --- | 2,469 | 1,520 | 0 | 1,520 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| July-Dec. | 165 | 0 | 165 | 2,016 | 12 | 0 | 2,028 | --- | 0 | --- | 2,193 | 1,280 | 0 | 1,280 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1936 Jan.-June | 146 | 0 | 146 | 1,880 | 13 | 0 | 1,893 | --- | 0 | --- | 2,039 | 1,609 | 0 | 1,609 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| July-Dec. | 1,733 | 0 | 1,733 | 2,717 | 32 | 0 | 2,749 | --- | 0 | --- | 4,482 | 1,421 | 0 | 1,421 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1937 Jan.-June | 1,435 | 0 | 1,435 | 3,382 | 40 | 0 | 3,422 | --- | 0 | --- | 4,857 | 1,575 | 0 | 1,575 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| July-Dec. | 33,413 | 0 | 33,413 | 7,288 | 1,467 | 0 | 8,755 | --- | 0 | --- | 42,168 | 1,613 | 0 | 1,613 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1938 Jan.-June | 50,327 | 0 | 50,327 | 9,032 | 2,117 | 0 | 11,149 | --- | 0 | --- | 61,476 | 1,708 | 0 | 1,708 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| July-Dec. | 36,576 | 0 | 36,576 | 8,370 | 1,106 | 0 | 9,476 | --- | 0 | --- | 46,052 | 1,490 | 0 | 1,490 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1939 Jan.-June | 48,013 | 0 | 48,013 | 13,686 | 29 | 0 | 13,715 | --- | 0 | --- | 61,728 | 1,398 | 0 | 1,398 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| July-Dec. | 15,201 | 0 | 15,201 | 13,069 | 9 | 0 | 13,078 | --- | 0 | --- | 28,279 | 1,752 | 0 | 1,752 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1940 Jan.-June | 8,435 | 0 | 8,435 | 8,163 | 16 | 0 | 8,179 | --- | 0 | --- | 16,614 | 1,719 | 0 | 1,719 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| July-Dec. | 5,945 | 0 | 5,945 | 10,799 | 9 | 0 | 10,808 | --- | 0 | --- | 16,753 | 1,644 | 0 | 1,644 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1941 Jan.-June | 4,866 | 0 | 4,866 | 12,010 | 9 | 0 | 12,019 | --- | 0 | --- | 16,885 | 2,190 | 0 | 2,190 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| July-Dec. | 8,244 | 0 | 8,244 | 6,575 | 10 | 705 | 7,290 | 216 | 38 | 254 | 15,788 | 1,549 | 0 | 1,549 | --- | 6,091 | 1,049 | 7,140 |
| 1942 Jan.-June | 3,374 | 1,014 | 4,388 | 3,508 | 11 | 4,096 | 7,615 | 40 | 49 | 89 | 12,092 | 1,592 | 923 | 2,515 | --- | 7,343 | 1,650 | 8,993 |
| July-Dec. | 1,890 | 337 | 2,227 | 5,107 | 6 | 1,740 | 6,853 | 70 | 163 | 233 | 9,313 | 1,106 | 1,444 | 2,550 | --- | 7,343 | 1,929 | 9,272 |
| 1943 Jan.-June | 3,734 | 592 | 4,326 | 4,360 | 10 | 11,621 | 15,991 | 134 | 1,108 | 1,242 | 21,559 | 209 | 2,803 | 3,012 | --- | 11,649 | 4,323 | 15,972 |
| July-Dec. | 7,123 | 391 | 7,514 | 4,488 | 12 | 5,582 | 10,082 | 48 | 963 | 1,011 | 18,607 | 160 | 1,332 | 1,492 | --- | 11,649 | 5,698 | 17,347 |
| 1944 Jan.-June | 3,750 | 678 | 4,428 | 9,245 | 377 | 9,088 | 18,710 | 105 | 961 | 1,066 | 24,204 | 80 | 1,444 | 1,524 | 6,151 | 28,258 | 11,003 | 45,412 |
| July-Dec. | 5,408 | 193 | 5,601 | 9,402 | 234 | 6,364 | 16,000 | 339 | 978 | 1,317 | 22,918 | 86 | 1,409 | 1,495 | 2,807 | 27,457 | 11,614 | 41,878 |
| 1945 Jan.-June | 4,106 | 9,303 | 13,409 | 11,735 | 179 | 0 | 11,914 | 176 | 689 | 865 | 26,188 | 135 | 2,417 | 2,552 | 45,400 | 50,058 | 12,810 | 108,268 |
| July-Dec. | 14,767 | 100,460 | 115,227 | 17,478 | 174 | 9,777 | 27,429 | 289 | 5,027 | 5,316 | 147,972 | 1,841 | 0 | 1,841 | 23,700 | 33,505 | 4,627 | 61,832 |
| 1946 Jan.-June | 20,705 | 90,204 | 110,909 | 31,725 | 74 | 27,936 | 59,735 | 901 | 509 | 1,410 | 172,054 | 2,159 | 8 | 2,167 | 23,179 | 4,992 | 881 | 29,052 |
| July-Dec. | 5,284 | 70,961 | 76,245 | 34,418 | 900 | 14,599 | 49,917 | 1,411 | 313 | 1,724 | 127,886 | 2,171 | 0 | 2,171 | 26,076 | 11,350 | 516 | 37,942 |
| 1947 Jan.-June | 7,998 | 69,771 | 77,769 | 87,934 | 168 | 32,703 | 120,805 | 1,707 | 61 | 1,768 | 200,342 | 1,819 | 3 | 1,822 | 20,095 | 33,885 | 530 | 54,510 |
| July-Dec. | 7,668 | 112,194 | 119,862 | 51,658 | 0 | 13,916 | 65,574 | 878 | 488 | 1,366 | 186,802 | 2,036 | 3 | 2,039 | 48,570 | 18,001 | 452 | 67,023 |
| 1948 Jan.-June | 6,306 | 81,193 | 87,499 | 32,596 | 0 | 28,115 | 60,711 | 4,373 | 927 | 5,300 | 153,510 | 1,877 | 0 | 1,877 | 52,749 | 28,304 | 540 | 81,593 |
| July-Dec. | 15,471 | 91,487 | 106,958 | 52,533 | 0 | 6,050 | 58,583 | 669 | 0 | 669 | 166,210 | 1,832 | 0 | 1,832 | 82,037 | 25,331 | 220 | 107,588 |
| 1949 Jan.-June | 12,195 | 113,430 | 125,625 | 30,990 | 82 | 4,408 | 35,480 | 268 | 0 | 268 | 161,373 | 1,685 | 0 | 1,685 | 60,716 | 12,952 | 262 | 73,930 |
| July-Dec. | 7,309 | 41,912 | 49,221 | 15,424 | 111 | 3,973 | 19,508 | 326 | 0 | 326 | 69,055 | 1,848 | 0 | 1,848 | 98,593 | 3,867 | 83 | 102,543 |
| 1950 Jan.-June | 53,403 | 37,595 | 90,998 | 14,888 | 14 | 3,835 | 18,737 | 628 | 0 | 628 | 110,363 | 1,935 | 0 | 1,935 | 19,751 | 1,501 | 10 | 21,262 |
| July-Dec. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

1/ Exports exclude shipments by military for civilian feeding. 2/ Includes the flour equivalent of exports of U. S. wheat fed in with foreign wheat in milling in bond. 3/ U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export; the latter total exports including wheat and other products are given in table 4, footnote 5. 4/ Shipments are to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island. 5/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement and not at time of shipment overseas.

Table 3. - Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1935-50 1/

| Period | Supply | | | | Disappearance | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Continental United States | | | | | | | | |
| | Stocks 2/ | Production | Imports 3/ | Total | Processed for food | Seed | Industrial | Feed | Total | Military procurement 4/ | Exports 5/ | Shipments 6/ | Total |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| 1935 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-June | 431,384 | --- | 7,204 | 439,088 | 231,072 | 27,211 | 27 | 30,900 | 280,210 | --- | 2,469 | 1,520 | 293,199 |
| July-Dec. | 145,839 | 628,227 | 21,047 | 795,163 | 244,980 | 58,297 | 27 | 59,892 | 363,196 | --- | 2,193 | 1,280 | 366,669 |
| 1936 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-June | 428,494 | --- | 13,570 | 442,064 | 238,770 | 29,132 | 30 | 30,001 | 297,983 | --- | 2,039 | 1,609 | 301,631 |
| July-Dec. | 140,433 | 629,880 | 26,292 | 796,605 | 257,242 | 67,824 | 24 | 94,615 | 419,705 | --- | 4,482 | 1,421 | 425,608 |
| 1937 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-June | 370,997 | --- | 8,163 | 379,160 | 232,232 | 28,072 | 27 | 9,555 | 269,886 | --- | 4,857 | 1,575 | 276,318 |
| July-Dec. | 83,167 | 873,914 | 626 | 957,707 | 252,968 | 65,183 | 18 | 62,518 | 380,687 | --- | 42,168 | 1,613 | 424,468 |
| 1938 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-June | 533,239 | --- | 8 | 533,247 | 232,465 | 27,877 | 21 | 56,593 | 316,956 | --- | 61,476 | 1,708 | 380,140 |
| July-Dec. | 153,107 | 919,913 | 61 | 1,073,081 | 260,166 | 53,597 | 52 | 64,919 | 378,734 | --- | 46,052 | 1,490 | 426,276 |
| 1939 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-June | 646,805 | --- | 210 | 647,015 | 235,639 | 20,628 | 51 | 77,506 | 333,874 | --- | 61,728 | 1,398 | 397,000 |
| July-Dec. | 250,015 | 741,210 | 111 | 991,336 | 256,210 | 50,419 | 44 | 48,618 | 355,291 | --- | 28,279 | 1,752 | 385,322 |
| 1940 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-June | 606,014 | --- | 152 | 606,166 | 234,205 | 22,527 | 45 | 51,335 | 308,112 | --- | 16,614 | 1,719 | 326,445 |
| July-Dec. | 279,721 | 814,646 | 368 | 1,094,735 | 251,771 | 54,392 | 50 | 46,349 | 352,562 | --- | 16,753 | 1,644 | 370,959 |
| 1941 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-June | 723,776 | --- | 3,155 | 726,931 | 240,074 | 19,959 | 51 | 63,039 | 323,123 | --- | 16,885 | 2,190 | 342,198 |
| July-Dec. | 384,733 | 941,970 | 2,453 | 1,329,156 | 246,589 | 45,670 | 24 | 12,477 | 304,760 | 7,140 | 15,788 | 1,549 | 329,237 |
| 1942 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-June | 999,919 | --- | 1,211 | 1,001,130 | 226,677 | 16,820 | 1,590 | 101,668 | 346,755 | 8,993 | 12,092 | 2,515 | 370,355 |
| July-Dec. | 630,775 | 969,381 | 167 | 1,600,323 | 262,375 | 44,819 | 10,647 | 108,933 | 426,774 | 9,272 | 9,313 | 2,550 | 447,909 |
| 1943 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-June | 1,152,414 | --- | 890 | 1,153,304 | 237,611 | 20,668 | 43,695 | 191,890 | 493,864 | 15,972 | 21,559 | 3,012 | 534,407 |
| July-Dec. | 618,897 | 843,313 | 48,524 | 1,511,234 | 261,165 | 54,583 | 50,382 | 290,059 | 656,189 | 17,347 | 18,607 | 1,492 | 693,635 |
| 1944 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-June | 817,599 | --- | 87,836 | 905,435 | 220,711 | 22,768 | 57,145 | 217,116 | 517,740 | 45,412 | 24,204 | 1,524 | 588,880 |
| July-Dec. | 316,555 | 1,060,111 | 37,619 | 1,414,235 | 233,894 | 53,409 | 53,971 | 173,373 | 514,647 | 41,878 | 22,918 | 1,495 | 585,935 |
| 1945 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-June | 823,347 | --- | 4,728 | 833,075 | 238,001 | 21,964 | 28,324 | 128,593 | 416,887 | 108,268 | 26,188 | 2,552 | 553,895 |
| July-Dec. | 279,180 | 1,108,224 | 11,916 | 1,339,320 | 254,917 | 59,113 | 19,408 | 162,245 | 495,683 | 61,832 | 147,972 | 1,841 | 707,328 |
| 1946 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-June | 631,992 | --- | 84 | 682,076 | 218,601 | 22,898 | 1,563 | 135,653 | 378,715 | 29,052 | 172,054 | 2,167 | 581,988 |
| July-Dec. | 100,088 | 1,153,046 | 27 | 1,253,161 | 276,543 | 62,956 | --- | 103,981 | 443,480 | 37,942 | 127,286 | 2,171 | 610,884 |
| 1947 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-June | 642,277 | --- | 30 | 642,307 | 206,731 | 23,542 | 44 | 71,453 | 301,820 | 54,510 | 200,342 | 1,822 | 558,494 |
| July-Dec. | 83,813 | 1,367,186 | 46 | 1,451,045 | 265,563 | 66,952 | 523 | 60,526 | 393,569 | 67,023 | 186,802 | 2,039 | 649,433 |
| 1948 7/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-June | 801,612 | --- | 84 | 801,696 | 223,184 | 23,794 | 85 | 121,662 | 368,725 | 81,593 | 153,510 | 1,877 | 605,705 |
| July-Dec. | 195,991 | 1,313,534 | 33 | 1,509,558 | 252,504 | 67,415 | 43 | 45,492 | 365,454 | 107,588 | 166,210 | 1,832 | 641,084 |
| 1949 7/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-June | 868,474 | --- | 1,468 | 869,942 | 226,495 | 27,200 | 36 | 71,456 | 325,187 | 73,930 | 161,373 | 1,685 | 562,175 |
| July-Dec. | 307,767 | 1,146,463 | 164 | 1,454,394 | 250,335 | 57,533 | 36 | 63,818 | 371,722 | 102,543 | 69,055 | 1,848 | 545,168 |
| 1950 7/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan.-July | 909,226 | | 2,143 | 911,369 | 234,689 | 23,900 | 39 | 99,163 | 357,791 | 21,262 | 110,363 | 1,935 | 491,351 |
| July-Dec. | 420,018 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Footnotes are the same as for table 4.

Table 4. - Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-50 1/

| Year beginning July | Supply | | | | Disappearance | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Continental United States | | | | | Military procurement 4/ | Exports 5/ | Shipments 6/ | Total |
| | Carry-over 2/ | Production | Imports 3/ | Total | Processed for food | Seed | Industrial | Feed | Total | | | | |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| 1935 | 145,889 | 628,227 | 34,617 | 808,733 | 483,750 | 87,479 | 57 | 89,893 | 661,179 | --- | 4,232 | 2,889 | 668,300 |
| 1936 | 140,433 | 629,880 | 34,455 | 804,768 | 489,474 | 95,896 | 51 | 104,170 | 689,591 | --- | 9,339 | 2,996 | 701,926 |
| 1937 | 83,167 | 873,914 | 634 | 957,715 | 485,433 | 93,060 | 39 | 119,111 | 697,643 | --- | 103,644 | 3,321 | 804,608 |
| 1938 | 153,107 | 919,913 | 271 | 1,073,291 | 495,855 | 74,225 | 103 | 142,425 | 712,608 | --- | 107,780 | 2,888 | 823,276 |
| 1939 | 250,015 | 741,210 | 263 | 991,488 | 490,415 | 72,946 | 89 | 99,953 | 663,403 | --- | 44,893 | 3,471 | 711,767 |
| 1940 | 279,721 | 814,646 | 3,523 | 1,097,890 | 491,845 | 74,351 | 101 | 109,388 | 675,685 | --- | 33,638 | 3,834 | 713,157 |
| 1941 | 384,733 | 941,970 | 3,664 | 1,330,367 | 473,266 | 62,490 | 1,614 | 114,145 | 651,515 | 16,133 | 27,880 | 4,064 | 699,592 |
| 1942 | 630,775 | 969,381 | 1,057 | 1,601,213 | 499,986 | 65,487 | 54,342 | 300,823 | 920,638 | 25,244 | 30,872 | 5,562 | 982,316 |
| 1943 | 618,897 | 843,813 | 136,360 | 1,599,070 | 481,876 | 77,351 | 107,527 | 507,175 | 1,173,929 | 62,759 | 42,811 | 3,016 | 1,282,515 |
| 1944 | 316,555 | 1,060,111 | 42,347 | 1,419,013 | 471,895 | 80,373 | 82,295 | 301,971 | 936,534 | 150,146 | 49,106 | 4,047 | 1,139,833 |
| 1945 | 279,180 | 1,108,224 | 2,000 | 1,389,404 | 473,518 | 82,011 | 20,971 | 297,898 | 874,398 | 90,884 | 320,026 | 4,008 | 1,289,316 |
| 1946 | 100,088 | 1,153,046 | 57 | 1,253,191 | 483,329 | 86,498 | 44 | 175,434 | 745,305 | 92,452 | 327,628 | 3,993 | 1,169,378 |
| 1947 | 83,813 | 1,367,186 | 130 | 1,451,129 | 488,752 | 90,746 | 608 | 182,188 | 762,294 | 148,616 | 340,312 | 3,916 | 1,255,138 |
| 1948 | 195,991 | 1,313,534 | 1,501 | 1,511,026 | 478,999 | 94,615 | 79 | 116,948 | 690,641 | 181,518 | 327,583 | 3,517 | 1,203,259 |
| 1949 7/ | 307,767 | 1,146,463 | 2,307 | 1,456,537 | 485,024 | 81,433 | 70 | 162,986 | 729,513 | 123,805 | 179,418 | 3,783 | 1,036,519 |
| 1950 7/ | 420,018 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

1/ Includes flour and products in terms of wheat.

2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carry-over in the 1936-37 marketing year.

3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export.

4/ Includes procurement for both civilian refief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas.

5/ Exports as here used, in addition to commercial exports, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, deliveries for export (actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied area) of wheat, flour, and other products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 28.0; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 484.9; 503.1, and for 1949-50, 398.9.

6/ To Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

7/ Preliminary.

Table 5. - Wheat and flour: Commercial, United States Department of Agriculture and military exports as related to exports reported by Department of Commerce, July-December and January-June periods, 1941-50

| Period | Commercial exports | U. S. D. A. exports | | | Total | Total exports: excluding military financed by U. S. | Military exports financed by U. S. | Total exports including military |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | U.N.R.R.A. | Other 1/ | Military to Germany financed by U.K. | | | | |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| | | | | WHEAT | | | | |
| 1941-42 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 8,244 | --- | | --- | --- | 2/ 8,244 | --- | 8,244 |
| January-June | 3,374 | --- | 1,014 | --- | --- | 3/ 4,388 | --- | 4,388 |
| Total | 11,618 | --- | 1,014 | --- | 1,014 | 12,632 | --- | 12,632 |
| 1942-43 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 1,891 | --- | 337 | --- | 337 | 2/ 2,228 | --- | 2,228 |
| January-June | 3,735 | --- | 592 | --- | 592 | 2/ 4,327 | --- | 4,327 |
| Total | 5,626 | --- | 929 | --- | 929 | 6,555 | --- | 6,555 |
| 1943-44 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 7,123 | --- | 391 | --- | 391 | 2/ 7,514 | --- | 7,514 |
| January-June | 3,750 | --- | 678 | --- | 678 | 2/ 4,428 | --- | 4,428 |
| Total | 10,873 | --- | 1,069 | --- | 1,069 | 11,942 | --- | 11,942 |
| 1944-45 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 5,408 | --- | 193 | --- | 193 | 2/ 5,601 | 8,958 | 14,559 |
| January-June | 4,106 | 17 | 9,286 | --- | 9,303 | 2/13,409 | 45,400 | 58,809 |
| Total | 9,514 | 17 | 9,479 | --- | 9,496 | 19,010 | 54,358 | 73,368 |
| 1945-46 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 14,767 | 26,317 | 74,143 | --- | 100,460 | 2/115,227 | 23,700 | 138,927 |
| January-June | 20,705 | 43,570 | 43,693 | 2,941 | 90,204 | 2/110,909 | 23,178 | 134,087 |
| Total | 35,472 | 69,887 | 117,836 | 2,941 | 190,664 | 226,136 | 46,878 | 273,014 |
| 1946-47 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 5,284 | 13,919 | 50,838 | 6,204 | 70,961 | 2/ 76,245 | 23,704 | 99,949 |
| January-June | 7,998 | 17,907 | 40,506 | 11,358 | 69,771 | 3/ 77,769 | 21,092 | 98,861 |
| Total | 13,282 | 31,826 | 91,344 | 17,562 | 140,732 | 154,014 | 44,796 | 198,810 |
| 1947-48 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 7,668 | --- | 89,156 | 23,038 | 112,194 | 4/119,862 | 46,317 | 166,179 |
| January-June | 6,306 | --- | 81,193 | --- | 81,193 | 87,499 | 51,009 | 2/138,508 |
| Total | 13,974 | --- | 170,349 | 23,038 | 193,387 | 207,361 | 97,326 | 304,687 |
| 1948-49 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 15,471 | --- | 91,487 | --- | 91,487 | 106,958 | 82,037 | 2/188,995 |
| January-June | 12,114 | --- | 113,430 | --- | 113,430 | 125,544 | 60,716 | 2/186,260 |
| Total | 27,585 | --- | 204,917 | --- | 204,917 | 232,502 | 142,753 | 375,255 |
| 1949-50 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 7,309 | --- | 41,912 | --- | 41,912 | 49,221 | 98,593 | 5/147,814 |
| January-June | 53,402 | --- | 37,595 | --- | 37,595 | 90,997 | 19,751 | 110,748 |
| Total | 60,711 | --- | 79,507 | --- | 79,507 | 140,218 | 118,344 | 258,562 |
| | | | | FLOUR (IN WHEAT EQUIVALENT) | | | | |
| 1941-42 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 6,575 | --- | 705 | --- | 705 | 2/ 7,280 | --- | 7,280 |
| January-June | 3,504 | --- | 4,110 | --- | 4,110 | 2/ 7,614 | --- | 7,614 |
| Total | 10,079 | --- | 4,815 | --- | 4,815 | 14,894 | --- | 14,894 |
| 1942-43 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 5,111 | --- | 1,727 | --- | 1,727 | 2/ 6,838 | --- | 6,838 |
| January-June | 4,366 | --- | 8,744 | --- | 8,744 | 2/13,110 | --- | 13,110 |
| Total | 9,477 | --- | 10,471 | --- | 10,471 | 19,948 | --- | 19,948 |
| 1943-44 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 4,485 | --- | 5,876 | --- | 5,876 | 2/10,361 | --- | 10,361 |
| January-June | 9,244 | --- | 8,728 | --- | 8,728 | 2/17,972 | --- | 17,972 |
| Total | 13,729 | --- | 14,604 | --- | 14,604 | 28,333 | --- | 28,333 |
| 1944-45 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 9,403 | --- | 1,262 | --- | 1,262 | 2/10,665 | 15,711 | 26,376 |
| January-June | 11,841 | 726 | 5,072 | --- | 5,798 | 2/17,639 | 24,522 | 42,161 |
| Total | 21,244 | 726 | 6,334 | --- | 7,060 | 28,304 | 40,233 | 68,537 |
| 1945-46 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 17,477 | 4,024 | 7,490 | --- | 11,514 | 2/28,991 | 31,911 | 60,902 |
| January-June | 31,811 | 10,535 | 8,535 | --- | 19,070 | 2/50,881 | 3,578 | 54,459 |
| Total | 49,288 | 14,559 | 16,025 | --- | 30,584 | 79,872 | 35,489 | 115,361 |
| 1946-47 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 35,803 | 10,589 | 4,161 | 1,289 | 16,039 | 7/51,842 | 8,209 | 60,051 |
| January-June | 87,935 | 14,469 | 1,450 | 10,595 | 26,514 | 8/114,449 | 20,687 | 135,136 |
| Total | 123,738 | 25,058 | 5,611 | 11,884 | 42,553 | 166,291 | 28,896 | 195,187 |
| 1947-48 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 51,435 | --- | 10,853 | 9,539 | 20,392 | 9/ 71,827 | 15,422 | 87,249 |
| January-June | 31,957 | --- | 28,363 | --- | 28,363 | 60,320 | 25,597 | 2/85,917 |
| Total | 83,392 | --- | 39,216 | 9,539 | 48,755 | 132,147 | 41,019 | 173,166 |
| 1948-49 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 51,371 | --- | 9,950 | --- | 9,950 | 61,321 | 19,859 | 2/81,180 |
| January-June | 29,858 | --- | 7,527 | --- | 7,527 | 37,385 | 7,892 | 2/45,277 |
| Total | 81,229 | --- | 17,477 | --- | 17,477 | 98,706 | 27,751 | 126,457 |
| 1949-50 | | | | | | | | |
| July-December | 15,497 | --- | 3,892 | --- | 3,892 | 19,389 | 1,598 | 2/20,987 |
| January-June | 14,739 | | 3,985 | | 3,985 | 18,724 | 4 | 2/18,728 |
| Total | 30,236 | | 7,877 | | 7,877 | 38,113 | 1,602 | 2/39,715 |

1/ Includes Lend-Lease exports to cash-paying Governments.
2/ Exports as reported by Department of Commerce.
3/ 66,411,000 buehels reported by Department of Commerce plus 11,358,000 buehels of military exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.
4/ 96,824,000 bushels reported by Department of Commerce plus 23,038,000 bushels of military exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.
5/ 153,841,000 bushels reported by Department of Commerce minus 5,972,000 bushels of United States wheat stored in Canada.
6/ 6,792,000 buehels, the grain equivalent of the quantity reported by the Department of Commerce plus 822,000 unreported exports to British Services.
7/ 50,553,000 bushels, the grain equivalent of the quantity reported by the Department of Commerce plus 1,289,000 bushel-equivalent of military exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.
8/ 103,854,000 bushels, the grain equivalent of the quantity reported by the Department of Commerce plus 10,595,000 bushel-equivalent of military exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.
9/ 62,288,000 bushels, the grain equivalent of the quantity reported by the Department of Commerce plus 9,539,000 bushel-equivalent of military exports to Germany financed by the United Kingdom.

Table 6 .- Destination of U. S. exports of wheat and flour 1/, average 1937-1938, annual 1948 and 1949

| Destination | Year beginning July | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1937-1938 average | 1948 | | | 1949 | | |
| | Wheat and flour | Wheat | Flour | Wheat and flour | Wheat | Flour | Wheat and flour |
| | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels |
| Austria | --- | 16.3 | 3.8 | 20.1 | 17.1 | 3.4 | 20.5 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 12.8 | 15.7 | --- | 15.7 | 10.1 | --- | 10.1 |
| Denmark | --- | --- | --- | --- | .8 | .2 | 1.0 |
| France and French North Africa | .8 | 11.1 | .9 | 12.0 | .2 | .4 | .6 |
| Germany | 2.0 | 115.6 | 11.6 | 127.2 | 77.4 | 1.0 | 78.4 |
| Greece | 1.4 | 15.9 | 8.2 | 24.1 | 14.8 | 3.3 | 18.1 |
| Iceland | --- | --- | .2 | .2 | --- | .3 | .3 |
| Ireland | --- | 3.2 | .5 | 3.7 | 2.7 | .1 | 2.8 |
| Italy | 1.0 | 50.3 | 15.1 | 65.4 | 6.9 | 1.8 | 8.7 |
| Netherlands | 15.8 | 17.4 | 6.2 | 23.6 | 17.8 | 2.3 | 20.1 |
| Norway | .6 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 8.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 5.6 |
| Portugal | --- | 10.6 | 1.0 | 11.6 | 6.7 | .1 | 6.8 |
| Sweden | --- | --- | .1 | .1 | --- | --- | --- |
| Switzerland | --- | 9.1 | --- | 9.1 | --- | --- | --- |
| Turkey | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4.8 | .2 | 5.0 |
| United Kingdom | 2/35.6 | 7.5 | 2.2 | 9.7 | 14.2 | 3.0 | 17.2 |
| Total ECA participants | 70.0 | 279.1 | 52.2 | 331.3 | 176.4 | 18.8 | 195.2 |
| Other Europe | 4.0 | 1.4 | .5 | 1.9 | 3.7 | .4 | 4.1 |
| Total Europe | 74.0 | 280.5 | 52.7 | 333.2 | 180.1 | 19.2 | 199.3 |
| Philippines | 4.0 | --- | 7.6 | 7.6 | --- | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| China | 6.0 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 4.2 | --- | --- | --- |
| India | --- | 3/21.7 | 1.8 | 23.5 | .9 | --- | .9 |
| Japan, Korea, Ryukyu | --- | 48.1 | 16.2 | 64.3 | 57.9 | .6 | 58.5 |
| Other Far East | 4/ --- | --- | --- | 4/ --- | --- | --- | 4/ |
| Total Far East | 10.0 | 70.8 | 28.8 | 99.6 | 58.8 | 5.0 | 63.8 |
| Canada | --- | .5 | --- | .5 | .5 | --- | .5 |
| Latin American Republics | 9.6 | 14.4 | 36.0 | 50.4 | 16.8 | 9.0 | 25.8 |
| Other areas | 9.6 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 18.4 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 8.9 |
| Total World | 103.2 | 375.2 | 126.9 | 502.1 | 258.6 | 39.7 | 298.3 |

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.
1/ In grain equivalent, wholly of U. S. wheat.
2/ Ireland included.
3/ Pakistan included.
4/ Included in other areas.

Table 7 .- Wheat and flour: Imports into the United States for domestic utilization and for grinding in bond and export, 1910-49

| Year beginning July | Imports for domestic consumption | | | | Wheat for grinding in bond and export as flour 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat | | | Flour in terms of wheat | |
| | Full duty 1/ | Unfit for human consumption 2/ | Total | | |
| | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| 1910 | 509,439 | --- | 509,439 | 665,435 | --- |
| 1911 | 2,699,130 | --- | 2,699,130 | 746,252 | --- |
| 1912 | 798,028 | --- | 798,028 | 505,523 | --- |
| 1913 | 1,978,769 | --- | 1,978,769 | 422,582 | 168 |
| 1914 | 426,379 | --- | 426,379 | 301,740 | 90 |
| 1915 | 5,703,019 | --- | 5,703,019 | 1,550,554 | 59 |
| 1916 | 13,803,063 | --- | 13,783,063 | 821,109 | 10,355,754 |
| 1917 | 257,352 | --- | 257,352 | 3,037,932 | 27,919,929 |
| 1918 | 5,510 | --- | 5,510 | 167,130 | 11,115,951 |
| 1919 | 30,652 | --- | 30,652 | 731,658 | 4,749,112 |
| 1920 | 74,138 | --- | 74,138 | 6,678,155 | 50,929,886 |
| 1921 | 8,292,685 | --- | 8,292,685 | 2,909,794 | 6,172,837 |
| 1922 | 8,731,753 | --- | 8,731,753 | 2,018,279 | 9,280,787 |
| 1923 | 13,783,423 | --- | 13,783,423 | 794,920 | 13,904,837 |
| 1924 | 272,548 | --- | 272,548 | 31,575 | 5,813,353 |
| 1925 | 1,664,843 | --- | 1,664,843 | 81,804 | 13,421,480 |
| 1926 | 48,808 | --- | 48,808 | 28,463 | 13,171,683 |
| 1927 | 161,297 | --- | 161,297 | 26,926 | 15,043,679 |
| 1928 | 79,136 | --- | 79,136 | 12,234 | 22,480,962 |
| 1929 | 44,607 | --- | 44,607 | 8,004 | 12,903,364 |
| 1930 | 40,756 | 307,336 | 348,092 | 5,466 | 19,013,090 |
| 1931 | 6,057 | --- | 6,057 | 1,278 | 12,878,851 |
| 1932 | 5,767 | 1,354 | 7,121 | 3,201 | 9,372,151 |
| 1933 | 143,646 | 5,739 | 149,385 | 3,878 | 11,341,052 |
| 1934 | 5,905,380 | 8,146,044 | 14,051,424 | 18,048 | 11,064,092 |
| 1935 | 25,288,519 | 9,205,128 | 34,493,647 | 166,112 | 11,978,659 |
| 1936 | 30,205,430 | 4,057,016 | 34,262,446 | 192,606 | 13,468,667 |
| 1937 | 597,776 | 4,150 | 601,926 | 139,773 | 2,819,031 |
| 1938 | 39,086 | 206,969 | 246,055 | 388,662 | 8,988,542 |
| 1939 | 55,524 | 86,284 | 141,808 | 335,411 | 9,952,595 |
| 1940 | 164,846 | 3,236,678 | 3,401,524 | 291,311 | 7,330,854 |
| 1941 | 1,699,424 | 1,785,200 | 3,484,624 | 179,332 | 11,911,656 |
| 1942 | 806,182 | 150,166 | 956,348 | 100,236 | 7,576,511 |
| 1943 | 5/136,013,365 | 188,305 | 5/136,201,670 | 157,456 | 10,952,124 |
| 1944 | 5/26,235,035 | 15,918,827 | 5/42,153,862 | 199,487 | 9,213,393 |
| 1945 | 1,136,044 | 766,857 | 1,902,901 | 96,577 | 11,591,148 |
| 1946 | 21,295 | 28,129 | 49,424 | 7,462 | 1,968,330 |
| 1947 | 6,645 | 117,564 | 124,209 | 6,990 | 18,508 |
| 1948 | 1,317,146 | 10,224 | 1,327,370 | 173,727 | 3,069,727 |
| 1949 | 1,003,401 | 1,185,176 | 2,188,577 | 118,859 | 9,621,151 |

Footnotes on page 27.

Footnotes for table 7, page 26.

1/ Imports for consumption July 1923 to December 1933, from United States Tariff Commission, and January 1934 to date from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census.

Tariff duties per bushel were as follows: 25 cents under Tariff Act of 1909, effective August 6, 1909. Free, except 10 cents if imported from a country that imposed a duty on wheat or flour from the United States under Tariff Act of 1913, effective October 4, 1913. 35 cents under Emergency Tariff Act of 1921, effective May 28, 1921. 30 cents under Emergency Tariff Act of 1922, effective September 22, 1922. 42 cents under Section 315 of Tariff Act of 1922, effective April 6, 1924, and Tariff Act of 1930, effective June 18, 1930. 21 cents under General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1, 1948.

Effective May 29, 1941, imports of full-duty wheat were limited by Presidential Proclamation 2489 (made under the authority of Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 as amended) (T.D. 50404) to a quota of 800,000 bushels and imports of wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat and similar wheat products to a quota of 4,000,000 pounds in any calendar year. These quotas are still in effect. Presidential Proclamation 2584, effective April 29, 1943 (T.D. 50863) provided that imports of wheat and wheat flour executed by the War Food Administration were not to be counted against the quotas.

2/ Beginning June 18, 1930, a new classification, "wheat unfit for human consumption" was introduced by the 1930 Tariff Act. Tariff duties were as follows: 10 percent ad valorem under the Tariff Act of 1930, effective June 18, 1930. 5 percent ad valorem under the second trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1, 1939. 5 percent ad valorem was bound by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1, 1948. No quota limitation has been placed on wheat or wheat flour unfit for human consumption.

3/ Wheat imported for milling in bond and export in the form of flour was free of duty under Section 311 of both the 1922 and 1930 Tariff Acts, with the following exception: The 1930 Tariff Act provided that if the flour from imported wheat that is milled in bond is exported to Cuba, a U. S. duty must be paid on the wheat from which it was milled equal to the difference in the Cuban duty on flour milled in the U. S. and the Cuban duty on flour not produced in the U. S. (T.D. 52110). This provision for a duty on the imported wheat that is milled in bond and made into flour that is exported to Cuba is still in effect. The duty-free status of the imported wheat that is milled in bond and exported as flour to countries other than Cuba was bound by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1, 1948, in Part 1 of Schedule XX of that agreement in the item entitled Section 311 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

4/ General imports prior to July 1934, subsequently imports for consumption. Beginning July 1934, excludes flour imported free for export in manufactured foods.

5/ Largely Commodity Credit Corporation imports for feed use. From December 23, 1943 to June 19, 1944 imports of wheat and its products used for livestock and poultry feed were imported duty free.

Table 8. -Wheat: Stocks, United States, by quarters, 1927-50

| Year | January 1 | | | | | | April 1 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Farm | Terminal market 1/ | Interior mill, elevator, and warehouse 2/ | Merchant mills 3/ | CCC not otherwise accounted for 4/ | Total | Farm | Terminal market 1/ | Interior mill, elevator, and warehouse 2/ | Merchant mills 3/ | CCC not otherwise accounted for 4/ | Total |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| 1927 | 207,303 | 66,340 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 101,024 | 49,910 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1928 | 201,532 | 88,581 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 87,292 | 68,791 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1929 | 253,066 | 144,351 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 130,589 | 124,756 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1930 | 216,841 | 182,226 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 133,200 | 153,122 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1931 | 248,828 | 199,649 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 116,553 | 213,583 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1932 | 322,062 | 226,874 | --- | 115,654 | --- | --- | 172,909 | 207,215 | --- | 91,420 | --- | --- |
| 1933 | 276,054 | 168,465 | --- | 122,223 | --- | --- | 181,624 | 135,552 | --- | 100,267 | --- | --- |
| 1934 | 185,302 | 132,511 | --- | 115,035 | --- | --- | 113,790 | 97,132 | --- | 91,720 | --- | --- |
| 1935 | 146,996 | 90,937 | 87,559 | 106,392 | --- | 431,884 | 98,989 | 51,882 | 66,124 | 74,852 | --- | 291,847 |
| 1936 | 163,703 | 76,694 | 78,463 | 109,634 | --- | 428,494 | 98,878 | 49,919 | 48,193 | 72,046 | --- | 269,036 |
| 1937 | 128,954 | 62,366 | 76,845 | 102,832 | --- | 370,997 | 71,075 | 34,741 | 39,308 | 65,983 | --- | 211,107 |
| 1938 | 208,071 | 94,520 | 115,081 | 115,567 | --- | 533,239 | 123,596 | 54,426 | 73,180 | 79,851 | --- | 331,053 |
| 1939 | 274,260 | 128,748 | 136,091 | 107,706 | --- | 646,805 | 182,801 | 82,687 | 91,800 | 82,481 | --- | 439,769 |
| 1940 | 229,374 | 132,842 | 129,566 | 114,231 | --- | 606,013 | 149,433 | 105,401 | 83,750 | 94,985 | --- | 433,569 |
| 1941 | 279,970 | 169,776 | 167,727 | 106,303 | --- | 723,776 | 192,173 | 141,897 | 134,242 | 76,675 | --- | 544,987 |
| 1942 | 371,775 | 270,835 | 221,708 | 135,601 | --- | 999,919 | 268,531 | 237,777 | 181,099 | 122,461 | --- | 809,868 |
| 1943 | 484,754 | 245,150 | 238,125 | 139,385 | 45,000 | 1,152,414 | 321,179 | 212,131 | 176,591 | 123,455 | 62,712 | 896,068 |
| 1944 | 382,351 | 136,264 | 145,454 | 112,130 | 41,400 | 817,599 | 219,137 | 123,700 | 66,535 | 96,388 | 38,515 | 544,275 |
| 1945 | 384,638 | 152,043 | 160,432 | 114,387 | 16,847 | 828,347 | 233,856 | 99,644 | 130,386 | 78,788 | 15,770 | 558,444 |
| 1946 | 361,031 | 102,131 | 108,776 | 95,276 | 14,778 | 681,992 | 198,481 | 34,317 | 36,477 | 55,899 | 6,961 | 332,135 |
| 1947 | 365,794 | 56,256 | 119,044 | 96,779 | 4,404 | 642,277 | 139,851 | 32,838 | 61,000 | 71,957 | 2,903 | 308,549 |
| 1948 | 428,666 | 141,889 | 111,130 | 116,827 | 3,100 | 801,612 | 256,986 | 70,174 | 75,434 | 73,714 | 3,845 | 480,153 |
| 1949 | 391,379 | 166,348 | 203,933 | 103,113 | 3,701 | 868,474 | 246,024 | 124,656 | 148,271 | 63,229 | 3,376 | 585,556 |
| 1950 | 327,230 | 219,038 | 237,304 | 117,849 | 7,805 | 909,226 | 199,169 | 180,659 | 190,923 | 88,731 | 5,548 | 665,030 |
| | July 1 | | | | | | October 1 | | | | | |
| 1927 | 26,590 | 21,052 | 21,776 | 40,038 | --- | 109,456 | 366,153 | 78,811 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1928 | 19,972 | 38,587 | 19,277 | 34,920 | --- | 112,756 | 419,779 | 115,469 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1929 | 43,554 | 90,442 | 41,546 | 51,279 | --- | 226,821 | 338,558 | 198,211 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1930 | 62,452 | 109,327 | 60,166 | 59,170 | --- | 291,115 | 383,574 | 220,600 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1931 | 37,084 | 203,967 | 30,252 | 41,202 | --- | 312,505 | 490,292 | 256,327 | --- | 125,816 | --- | --- |
| 1932 | 93,553 | 168,405 | 41,585 | 71,714 | --- | 375,257 | 402,719 | 194,858 | --- | 127,772 | --- | --- |
| 1933 | 82,693 | 123,712 | 64,293 | 107,052 | --- | 377,750 | 286,798 | 156,652 | --- | 134,750 | --- | --- |
| 1934 | 61,103 | 80,548 | 48,128 | 83,114 | --- | 272,893 | 233,887 | 120,075 | 114,772 | 126,597 | --- | 595,331 |
| 1935 | 44,051 | 21,951 | 30,363 | 49,524 | --- | 145,889 | 272,646 | 79,703 | 102,374 | 123,905 | --- | 578,628 |
| 1936 | 43,137 | 25,202 | 21,504 | 50,590 | --- | 140,433 | 217,546 | 82,849 | 115,898 | 119,635 | --- | 535,928 |
| 1937 | 21,972 | 9,022 | 11,774 | 40,399 | --- | 5/ 83,167 | 323,297 | 141,496 | 152,978 | 138,160 | --- | 755,931 |
| 1938 | 58,857 | 22,190 | 31,269 | 40,791 | --- | 153,107 | 393,930 | 139,273 | 175,893 | 130,198 | --- | 839,294 |
| 1939 | 88,016 | 64,103 | 36,842 | 61,054 | --- | 250,015 | 327,616 | 161,987 | 160,409 | 137,332 | --- | 787,344 |
| 1940 | 79,572 | 84,187 | 35,312 | 80,650 | --- | 279,721 | 365,118 | 186,523 | 192,136 | 133,319 | --- | 877,096 |
| 1941 | 86,675 | 142,671 | 73,789 | 81,598 | --- | 384,733 | 483,922 | 284,920 | 238,526 | 154,902 | --- | 1,162,270 |
| 1942 | 162,722 | 224,441 | 142,366 | 96,837 | 4,409 | 630,775 | 632,573 | 269,290 | 263,466 | 151,927 | 55,096 | 1,372,352 |
| 1943 | 189,574 | 162,151 | 103,804 | 104,378 | 58,990 | 618,897 | 523,394 | 199,592 | 210,751 | 126,255 | 54,500 | 1,114,492 |
| 1944 | 103,622 | 82,912 | 30,332 | 67,308 | 32,381 | 316,555 | 521,123 | 199,475 | 198,413 | 137,818 | 22,365 | 1,079,194 |
| 1945 | 87,703 | 67,185 | 42,129 | 58,463 | 23,700 | 279,180 | 517,823 | 170,305 | 181,410 | 128,261 | 22,189 | 1,019,988 |
| 1946 | 41,606 | 29,917 | 8,376 | 12,838 | 7,351 | 100,088 | 551,669 | 103,595 | 177,351 | 114,463 | 2,184 | 949,262 |
| 1947 | 40,477 | 8,129 | 10,116 | 24,591 | 500 | 83,813 | 611,356 | 175,069 | 203,338 | 135,346 | 3,990 | 1,129,099 |
| 1948 | 94,511 | 34,065 | 30,645 | 34,240 | 2,530 | 195,991 | 558,941 | 219,111 | 251,154 | 129,233 | 3,960 | 1,162,399 |
| 1949 | 67,172 | 128,158 | 76,239 | 32,401 | 3,797 | 307,767 | 472,209 | 261,109 | 287,432 | 134,731 | 9,272 | 1,164,753 |
| 1950 | 64,660 | 168,497 | 126,027 | 55,934 | 4,900 | 420,018 | 471,216 | 260,104 | 319,564 | 137,372 | 4,734 | 1,192,990 |

1/ From reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.
2/ Data not available by quarters for October 1, prior to 1934, or for January 1 and April 1, prior to 1935.
3/ Estimated total based upon Bureau of Census report of item "In mills and mil elevators attached to mills," for 1927 through April 1945. Data not available by quarters for October prior to 1931, or for January and April prior to 1932.
4/ Beginning July 1, 1942, owned by Commodity Credit Corporation in transit and in steel and wooden bins. Additional Government stocks are included in reports for other positions.
5/ Beginning with 1937 only old crop wheat shown in all positions. For the years 1927-36 inclusive, some new wheat is included in terminal and merchant mill stocks. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102,842,000 bushels.

Table 9.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates 1949,1950

| Month and date | All classes and grades six markets | | No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter Kansas City | | No. 1 Dark N. Spring Minneapolis | | No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis | | No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis | | No. 1 Soft Wheat Portland 1/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1949 | 1950 | 1949 | 1950 | 1949 | 1950 | 1949 | 1950 | 1949 | 1950 | 1949 | 1950 |
| Month | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. | Dol. |
| Sept. | 2.25 | 2.29 | 2.15 | 2.21 | 2.37 | 2.42 | 2.26 | 2.44 | 2.01 | 2.14 | 2.15 | 2.12 |
| Oct. | 2.28 | 2.24 | 2.19 | 2.18 | 2.43 | 2.37 | 2.29 | 2.33 | 2.08 | 2.13 | 2.18 | 2.12 |
| Nov. | 2.27 | 2.27 | 2.20 | 2.24 | 2.40 | 2.39 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.16 | 2.20 | 2.21 | 2.12 |
| Week ended | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sept. 2 | 2.23 | 2.29 | 2.13 | 2.21 | 2.35 | 2.41 | 2.24 | 2.44 | 1.94 | 2.21 | 2.13 | 2.10 |
| 9 | 2.25 | 2.29 | 2.15 | 2.23 | 2.37 | 2.44 | 2.25 | 2.48 | 2.04 | 2.20 | 2.13 | 2.11 |
| 16 | 2.25 | 2.28 | 2.16 | 2.20 | 2.38 | 2.43 | 2.27 | 2.47 | 2.01 | --- | 2.16 | 2.13 |
| 23 | 2.24 | 2.31 | 2.16 | 2.21 | 2.36 | 2.44 | 2.27 | 2.45 | --- | 2.15 | 2.16 | 2.13 |
| 30 | 2.28 | 2.26 | 2.16 | 2.20 | 2.40 | 2.38 | 2.28 | 2.40 | 2.07 | 2.15 | 2.17 | 2.11 |
| Oct. 7 | 2.27 | 2.27 | 2.21 | 2.20 | 2.41 | 2.41 | 2.29 | 2.38 | 2.08 | 2.12 | 2.18 | 2.11 |
| 14 | 2.29 | 2.25 | 2.19 | 2.17 | 2.42 | 2.40 | 2.28 | 2.37 | 2.08 | 2.09 | 2.18 | 2.12 |
| 21 | 2.28 | 2.21 | 2.18 | 2.13 | 2.43 | 2.32 | 2.28 | 2.31 | --- | 2.14 | 2.19 | 2.13 |
| 28 | 2.29 | 2.24 | 2.18 | 2.20 | 2.48 | 2.34 | 2.28 | 2.29 | --- | 2.12 | 2.20 | 2.12 |
| Nov. 4 | 2.27 | 2.25 | 2.18 | 2.22 | 2.43 | 2.37 | 2.29 | 2.28 | --- | 2.18 | 2.20 | 2.11 |
| 11 | 2.27 | 2.25 | 2.20 | 2.22 | 2.40 | 2.35 | 2.31 | 2.29 | --- | 2.22 | 2.20 | 2.11 |
| 18 | 2.27 | 2.27 | 2.19 | 2.21 | 2.38 | 2.36 | 2.30 | 2.31 | --- | 2.18 | 2.20 | 2.13 |
| 25 | 2.28 | 2.27 | 2.23 | 2.24 | 2.38 | 2.42 | 2.29 | 2.33 | 2.16 | 2.26 | 2.21 | 2.12 |
| Dec. 2 | 2.27 | 2.29 | 2.25 | 2.26 | 2.38 | 2.42 | 2.30 | 2.31 | --- | 2.25 | 2.22 | 2.12 |

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.

Table 10.- Wheat: Average closing prices of December wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1949, 1950

| Period | Chicago | | Kansas City | | Minneapolis | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1949 | 1950 | 1949 | 1950 | 1949 | 1950 |
| Month | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| Sept. | 2.12 | 2.27 | 2.07 | 2.22 | 2.15 | 2.24 |
| Oct. | 2.13 | 2.24 | 2.10 | 2.19 | 2.18 | 2.22 |
| Nov. | 2.13 | 2.27 | 2.15 | 2.22 | 2.21 | 2.23 |
| Week ended | | | | | | |
| Sept. 2 | 2.07 | 2.30 | 2.04 | 2.24 | 2.11 | 2.28 |
| 9 | 2.09 | 2.29 | 2.05 | 2.24 | 2.13 | 2.26 |
| 16 | 2.12 | 2.28 | 2.07 | 2.23 | 2.14 | 2.25 |
| 23 | 2.12 | 2.25 | 2.07 | 2.21 | 2.15 | 2.23 |
| 30 | 2.15 | 2.23 | 2.10 | 2.19 | 2.18 | 2.21 |
| Oct. 7 | 2.13 | 2.25 | 2.10 | 2.20 | 2.18 | 2.23 |
| 14 | 2.12 | 2.23 | 2.09 | 2.18 | 2.17 | 2.21 |
| 21 | 2.13 | 2.21 | 2.10 | 2.16 | 2.18 | 2.20 |
| 28 | 2.14 | 2.24 | 2.11 | 2.20 | 2.18 | 2.22 |
| Nov. 4 | 2.13 | 2.26 | 2.13 | 2.21 | 2.19 | 2.23 |
| 11 | 2.11 | 2.26 | 2.15 | 2.22 | 2.20 | 2.23 |
| 18 | 2.11 | 2.28 | 2.15 | 2.23 | 2.21 | 2.23 |
| 25 | 2.15 | 2.27 | 2.17 | 2.23 | 2.23 | 2.22 |
| Dec. 2 | 2.19 | 2.26 | 2.19 | 2.23 | 2.24 | 2.23 |

Table 11.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in three exporting countries, Friday nearest mid-month, January-November 1950, weekly September-December 1950

| Date (Friday) | HARD WHEAT | | HARD WHEAT | SOFT WHEAT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | United States No. 1 Dark Northern Spring 13 per-cent protein at Duluth 1/ | Canada No. 2 Manitoba at Fort William 2/ | United States No. 1 Dark Winter Galveston 1/ | United States No. 1 Portland 1/ | Australia 1/ 3/ |
| | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| Friday mid-month | | | | | |
| January 13 | 2.27 | 1.92 | 2.38 | 2.18 | 2.12 |
| February 17 | 2.28 | 1.92 | 2.42 | 2.215 | 2.12 |
| March 17 | 2.32 | 1.99 | 2.46 | 2.24 | 2.12 |
| April 14 | 2.34 | 2.01 | 2.485 | 2.235 | --- |
| May 12 | 2.40 | 1.92 | 2.455 | 2.24 | 4/2.09 |
| June 16 | 2.36 | 1.85 | 2.315 | 2.22 | --- |
| July 14 | 2.50 | 1.85 | 2.42 | 2.16 | 5/2.01 |
| August 18 | 2.40 | 1.85 | 2.45 | 2.13 | --- |
| September 15 | 2.35 | 1.77 | 2.42 | 2.13 | --- |
| October 13 | 2.30 | 1.83 | 2.39 | 2.12 | 5/2.06 |
| November 17 | 2.30 | 1.84 | 2.475 | 2.12 | --- |
| Weekly | | | | | |
| September 1 | 2.34 | 1.77 | 2.45 | 2.10 | --- |
| 8 | 2.35 | 1.77 | 2.44 | 2.12 | --- |
| 22 | 2.33 | 1.79 | 2.42 | 2.12 | --- |
| 29 | 2.30 | 1.81 | 2.43 | 2.11 | --- |
| October 6 | 2.30 | 1.81 | 2.44 | 2.115 | --- |
| 20 | 2.28 | 1.84 | 2.42 | 2.17 | --- |
| 27 | 2.30 | 1.84 | 2.45 | 2.125 | --- |
| November 3 | 2.32 | 1.84 | 2.455 | 2.105 | --- |
| 10 | 2.26 | 1.84 | 2.455 | 2.12 | 5/2.06 |
| 24 | 2.28 | 1.84 | 2.46 | 2.125 | --- |
| December 1 | 2.29 | 1.84 | 2.47 | 2.13 | --- |

1/ F.O.B. spot to arrive.
2/ Fort William quotation is in store. Converted to U. S. currency.
3/ Sales to non-contract countries.
4/ Asking prices, May 19.
5/ Sale of 7 million bushels to Egypt.

Table 12. - Wheat: Supply and disappearance. Canada, Australia, and Argentina, averages 1920-39, annual 1940-49

| Year beginning August | Canada | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Supply | | | Disappearance | |
| | Carry-over 1/ | Production | Total | Domestic | Net exports |
| | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels |
| Average | | | | | |
| 1920-29 | 2/ 65.5 | 385.4 | 450.9 | 103.2 | 270.9 |
| 1930-39 | 132.7 | 330.5 | 463.2 | 112.4 | 199.7 |
| 1940 | 300.5 | 540.2 | 840.7 | 136.5 | 224.1 |
| 1941 | 480.1 | 314.8 | 794.9 | 149.1 | 221.9 |
| 1942 | 423.8 | 556.7 | 980.5 | 183.2 | 202.7 |
| 1943 | 594.6 | 284.5 | 879.1 | 174.6 | 348.0 |
| 1944 | 356.5 | 416.6 | 773.1 | 181.8 | 333.2 |
| 1945 | 258.1 | 318.5 | 576.6 | 167.1 | 335.9 |
| 1946 | 73.6 | 413.7 | 487.3 | 161.4 | 239.8 |
| 1947 | 86.1 | 341.8 | 427.9 | 150.7 | 199.5 |
| 1948 | 77.7 | 386.3 | 464.0 | 133.4 | 228.2 |
| 1949 | 102.4 | 367.4 | 469.8 | 126.5 | 230.1 |
| 1950 3/ | 113.2 | 461.7 | 574.9 | | |
| Year beginning December 1 | Australia | | | | |
| Average | | | | | |
| 1920-29 | 7.7 | 135.4 | 143.1 | 44.6 | 89.9 |
| 1939-39 | 16.9 | 177.8 | 194.7 | 54.5 | 116.9 |
| 1940 | 77.5 | 82.2 | 159.7 | 60.6 | 57.1 |
| 1941 | 42.0 | 166.7 | 208.7 | 59.0 | 45.2 |
| 1942 | 104.5 | 155.7 | 260.2 | 69.2 | 37.0 |
| 1943 | 154.0 | 109.7 | 263.7 | 96.1 | 89.7 |
| 1944 | 77.9 | 52.9 | 130.8 | 100.9 | 18.4 |
| 1945 | 11.5 | 142.4 | 153.9 | 78.7 | 55.0 |
| 1946 | 20.2 | 117.3 | 137.5 | 79.6 | 44.4 |
| 1947 | 13.5 | 220.1 | 233.6 | 78.1 | 129.1 |
| 1948 | 26.4 | 190.7 | 217.1 | 80.4 | 118.3 |
| 1949 | 18.4 | 218.1 | 236.5 | | |
| 1950 3/ | | (200.0) | | | |
| Year beginning January 1 4/ | Argentina | | | | |
| Average | | | | | |
| 1921-30 | 16.2 | 219.7 | 235.9 | 76.3 | 142.4 |
| 1931-40 | 24.3 | 232.8 | 257.1 | 98.8 | 134.8 |
| 1941 | 7.7 | 299.5 | 307.2 | 100.6 | 90.0 |
| 1942 | 116.6 | 238.3 | 354.9 | 117.1 | 83.0 |
| 1943 | 154.8 | 235.2 | 390.0 | 120.6 | 76.1 |
| 1944 | 193.3 | 249.9 | 443.2 | 166.5 | 96.7 |
| 1945 | 180.0 | 150.1 | 330.1 | 154.6 | 95.5 |
| 1946 | 80.0 | 143.5 | 223.5 | 136.5 | 53.0 |
| 1947 | 34.0 | 206.3 | 240.3 | 133.0 | 82.3 |
| 1948 | 25.0 | 245.0 | 270.0 | 131.1 | 78.9 |
| 1949 | 60.0 | 190.0 | 250.0 | 147.5 | 67.5 |
| 1950 3/ | 35.0 | 210.0 | 245.0 | | |
| | | (230.0) | | | |

Data from Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

1/ From previous crops.
2/ Six-year average; stocks prior to 1924 reported as of September 1.
3/ Preliminary. Estimated stocks for 1949. all on July 1 bases, are as follows, in million bushels: Canada 136, Argentina 110, Australia 120.
4/ When combined, figures for Argentina are usually used with those of the previous year for Northern Hemisphere countries. For example, the January 1950 Argentine production is combined with the 1949 production of the United States and Canada.

Table 13. - WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-44, annual 1948-50 1/

| Continent and country | Acreage 2/ | | | | | Yield per acre 3/ | | | | | Production | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average | | | | | Average | | | | | Average | | | | |
| | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 4/ | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 4/ | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 4/ |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 25,595 | 22,466 | 24,106 | 27,541 | 27,031 | 12.2 | 18.8 | 16.0 | 13.3 | 17.1 | 312,399 | 422.559 | 386,345 | 367,406 | 461,730 |
| Mexico | 1,244 | 1,394 | 1,483 | 1,310 | 1,483 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 14,284 | 15,624 | 18,370 | 17,270 | 20,200 |
| United States | 57,293 | 54,017 | 73,017 | 76,751 | 60,513 | 13.2 | 17.1 | 18.0 | 14.9 | 16.7 | 758,629 | 925,984 | 1,313,574 | 1,146,463 | 1,010,069 |
| Estimated total 5/ | 84,170 | 77,930 | 98,660 | 105,650 | 89,080 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,086,000 | 1,365,000 | 1,719,000 | 1,531,000 | 1,492,000 |
| EUROPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 99 | 123 | - | - | - | 15.2 | 11.2 | - | - | - | 1,507 | 1,381 | - | - | - |
| Austria | 630 | 545 | 540 | 555 | 585 | 25.3 | 21.7 | 20.4 | 25.2 | 24.8 | 15,942 | 11,800 | 11,000 | 14,000 | 14,500 |
| Belgium | 394 | 492 | 385 | 420 | 465 | 40.3 | 36.2 | 39.1 | 52.1 | 48.5 | 15,887 | 17,820 | 15,065 | 21,899 | 22,560 |
| Bulgaria | 3,362 | 3,330 | - | - | - | 20.5 | 16.1 | - | - | - | 69,080 | 53,500 | - | - | - |
| Czechoslovakia | 2,158 | 2,175 | 2,147 | 2,075 | - | 26.6 | 23.0 | 24.2 | 27.5 | - | 57,322 | 50,000 | 52,000 | 57,000 | - |
| Denmark | 319 | 151 | 170 | 206 | 209 | 45.4 | 41.5 | 54.7 | 53.5 | 51.0 | 14,470 | 6,264 | 9,296 | 11,023 | 10,660 |
| Finland | 230 | 322 | 425 | 510 | 525 | 26.5 | 19.0 | 24.0 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 6,100 | 6,134 | 10,200 | 11,900 | 11,800 |
| France | 12,560 | 11,300 | 11,100 | 11,120 | 11,150 | 22.8 | 21.2 | 27.0 | 26.7 | 25.1 | 286,505 | 240,000 | 300,000 | 296,996 | 280,000 |
| Germany: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Germany | 6/ 2,785 | - | 2,240 | 2,280 | 2,530 | 6/ 33.2 | - | 32.9 | 39.8 | 37.7 | 6/ 92,400 | - | 73,700 | 90,800 | 95,500 |
| Other Germany | 6/ 1,495 | - | - | - | - | 6/ 39.1 | - | - | - | - | 6/ 58,400 | - | - | - | - |
| Greece | 2,172 | 2,250 | 2,105 | 1,849 | 2,097 | 14.0 | 9.6 | 14.7 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 30,425 | 21,500 | 30,931 | 28,094 | 33,070 |
| Hungary | 4,091 | 4,080 | - | - | - | 22.3 | 19.5 | - | - | - | 91,210 | 79,762 | - | - | - |
| Ireland | 225 | 499 | 540 | 380 | 375 | 34.2 | 33.5 | 34.2 | 38.3 | 32.0 | 7,689 | 16,735 | 18,500 | 14,560 | 12,000 |
| Italy | 12,577 | 12,464 | 11,860 | 12,100 | 12,100 | 22.1 | 19.7 | 21.1 | 22.7 | 23.6 | 278,366 | 245,812 | 250,000 | 275,000 | 285,000 |
| Luxembourg | 47 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 46 | 25.9 | 22.0 | 27.5 | 30.0 | 28.3 | 1,215 | 904 | 1,100 | 1,200 | 1,300 |
| Netherlands | 333 | 352 | 244 | 256 | 235 | 45.7 | 35.9 | 46.0 | 61.0 | 51.1 | 15,217 | 12,639 | 11,235 | 15,627 | 12,000 |
| Norway | 80 | 108 | 81 | 76 | 77 | 29.9 | 26.2 | 34.3 | 32.4 | 32.1 | 2,391 | 2,832 | 2,779 | 2,462 | 2,470 |
| Poland | 3,260 | - | - | - | - | 22.7 | - | - | - | - | 74,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | 1,720 | - | 1,724 | 1,717 | 1,720 | 10.7 | - | 7.6 | 8.8 | 12.1 | 18,400 | - | 13,064 | 15,110 | 20,830 |
| Rumania | 6,900 | 5,600 | - | - | - | 16.2 | 14.3 | - | - | - | 112,000 | 80,000 | - | - | - |
| Spain | 7/ 11,253 | 9,300 | 9,900 | 9,800 | 10,375 | 7/ 14.0 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 13.5 | 7/157,986 | 103,000 | 110,000 | 110,000 | 140,000 |
| Sweden | 740 | 700 | 780 | 759 | 837 | 35.6 | 24.0 | 33.1 | 33.7 | 32.4 | 26,351 | 16,834 | 25,806 | 25,615 | 27,120 |
| Switzerland | 183 | 225 | 211 | 206 | 216 | 33.1 | 35.2 | 33.9 | 45.2 | 36.6 | 6,050 | 7,929 | 7,150 | 9,320 | 7,900 |
| United Kingdom | 1,843 | 2,655 | 2,279 | 1,963 | 2,476 | 33.8 | 36.0 | 38.7 | 41.9 | 36.3 | 62,361 | 95,656 | 88,144 | 82,283 | 90,000 |
| Yugoslavia | 5,400 | 4,900 | - | - | - | 18.1 | 15.7 | - | - | - | 97,700 | 77,000 | - | - | - |
| Estimated total 5/ | 74,870 | 70,020 | 69,410 | 69,000 | 71,240 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,599,000 | 1,345,000 | 1,455,000 | 1,505,000 | 1,530,000 |
| U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) | 104,000 | - | 95,000 | 103,000 | 107,000 | 11.9 | - | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 1,240,000 | - | 1,025,000 | 1,100,000 | 1,110,000 |

Continued -

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iran | 6/ 4,191 | 3,283 | - | - | - | 6/ 17.2 | 16.1 | - | - | - | - | 6/ 72,128 | 52,880 | 70,730 | 58,790 | 72,750 |
| Iraq | 6/ 1,724 | 1,737 | 927 | 1,236 | 1,606 | 6/ 10.5 | 8.5 | 11.9 | 14.9 | 12.6 | | 18,114 | 14,697 | 11,020 | 18,370 | 20,210 |
| Lebanon | 8/ | 166 | 173 | 176 | 161 | 8/ | 9.5 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 11.4 | | 8/ | 1,572 | 2,100 | 1,990 | 1,840 |
| Palestine | 533 | 450 | - | - | - | 6.1 | 7.4 | - | - | - | - | 3,244 | 3,339 | - | - | - |
| Syria | 8/ 1,363 | 1,216 | 1,819 | 2,300 | - | 8/ 14.3 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 8.7 | - | - | 19,485 | 16,357 | 24,130 | 20,000 | 25,720 |
| Turkey | 8,973 | 10,214 | 9,884 | 9,150 | 11,100 | 15.1 | 13.3 | 14.7 | 10.4 | 15.3 | | 135,690 | 135,747 | 145,000 | 95,000 | 170,200 |
| China | 6/ 49,000 | 47,400 | 52,818 | 52,717 | - | 15.3 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 15.6 | - | | 750,000 | 782,000 | 925,000 | 825,000 | - |
| Manchuria | 2,896 | 1,955 | - | - | - | 12.4 | 11.7 | - | - | - | - | 36,035 | 22,923 | - | - | - |
| Indian Union 9/ | 6/ 25,460 | 24,227 | 20,353 | 21,885 | 23,627 | 6/ 10.3 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 9.7 | | 6/262,100 | 253,600 | 201,190 | 204,288 | 228,107 |
| Pakistan 9/ | 6/ 9,305 | 10,028 | 9,877 | 10,833 | 10,715 | 6/ 12.6 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 14.2 | 13.8 | | 6/117,000 | 131,369 | 124,770 | 153,291 | 147,766 |
| Japan | 1,735 | 2,044 | 1,631 | 1,866 | 1,883 | 28.8 | 25.6 | 23.5 | 25.5 | 26.1 | | 49,954 | 52,228 | 38,250 | 47,656 | 49,160 |
| Korea | 832 | 801 | - | - | - | 12.3 | 12.7 | - | - | - | - | 10,240 | 10,203 | - | - | - |
| Estimated total 5/ | 108,190 | 105,830 | 107,260 | 109,660 | 116,470 | - | - | - | - | - | | 1,498,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,475,000 | 1,630,000 |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 4,185 | 3,965 | 3,780 | 3,700 | 3,810 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.1 | | 35,201 | 29,442 | 38,500 | 39,000 | 38,500 |
| Egypt | 1,464 | 1,693 | 1,573 | 1,471 | 1,424 | 31.3 | 26.0 | 26.4 | 30.6 | 28.8 | | 45,849 | 43,973 | 41,500 | 45,000 | 41,000 |
| French Morocco | 3,254 | 3,555 | 2,590 | 2,700 | 2,900 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 8.6 | | 23,128 | 25,447 | 26,000 | 24,500 | 25,000 |
| Tunisia | 1,950 | 1,747 | 2,170 | 2,095 | 1,720 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 9.6 | 10.0 | | 14,962 | 10,509 | 11,000 | 20,100 | 17,270 |
| Union of South Africa 10/ | 1,926 | 2,514 | 2,400 | 2,694 | - | 8.3 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 5.3 | - | | 16,025 | 15,597 | 17,540 | 14,340 | - |
| Estimated total 5/ | 13,850 | 14,710 | 14,440 | 14,800 | 13,880 | - | - | - | - | - | | 143,000 | 134,000 | 150,000 | 157,000 | 150,000 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 15,834 | 13,776 | 12,000 | 12,500 | 14,500 | 14.0 | 17.0 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 15.9 | | 221,769 | 234,585 | 190,000 | 210,000 | 230,000 |
| Brazil | 414 | 677 | 900 | - | - | 12.0 | 10.2 | 14.4 | - | - | | 4,978 | 6,935 | 13,000 | - | - |
| Chile | 1,963 | 1,908 | 2,143 | 2,059 | 1,983 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 19.1 | 14.8 | 17.1 | | 31,562 | 31,873 | 40,910 | 30,530 | 33,880 |
| Peru | 285 | 287 | 300 | 350 | - | 11.5 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.9 | - | | 3,274 | 3,504 | 3,670 | 4,500 | - |
| Uruguay | 1,210 | 945 | 1,280 | 1,237 | 1,040 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 14.7 | 13.4 | 12.5 | | 13,256 | 10,161 | 18,810 | 16,607 | 13,000 |
| Estimated total 5/ | 20,490 | 18,250 | 17,210 | 17,760 | 19,690 | - | - | - | - | - | | 281,000 | 293,000 | 273,000 | 280,000 | 300,000 |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 13,128 | 10,053 | 12,583 | 12,311 | 11,910 | 12.9 | 11.3 | 15.2 | 17.7 | 16.0 | | 169,744 | 113,455 | 190,703 | 218,106 | 200,000 |
| New Zealand | 221 | 241 | 147 | 130 | - | 32.3 | 34.0 | 40.5 | 36.2 | - | | 7,129 | 8,199 | 5,960 | 4,700 | - |
| Total | 13,349 | 10,294 | 12,730 | 12,441 | 12,050 | - | - | - | - | - | | 176,873 | 121,654 | 196,663 | 222,806 | 205,000 |
| Estimated world total 5/ | 418,920 | 387,830 | 414,710 | 432,310 | 429,410 | - | - | - | - | - | | 6,024,000 | 5,735,000 | 6,420,000 | 6,270,000 | 6,405,000 |

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1950 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1950 and end early in 1951. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 9/ Estimates for reporting area only. Allowances for non-reporting area not shown are included in estimated total for Asia. 10/ Production on European holdings only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Table 14. - RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-44, annual 1948-50 1/

| Continent and country | Acreage 2/ | | | | | Yield per acre 3/ | | | | | Production | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average | | | | | Average | | | | | Average | | | | |
| | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 4/ | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 4/ | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 4/ |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 816 | 911 | 2,103 | 1,182 | 1,168 | 11.3 | 14.5 | 12.0 | 8.5 | 11.4 | 9,191 | 13,222 | 25,340 | 10,011 | 13,346 |
| United States | 3,699 | 3,071 | 2,096 | 1,558 | 1,852 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 44,917 | 37,547 | 26,449 | 18,697 | 22,509 |
| Total | 4,515 | 3,982 | 4,199 | 2,740 | 3,020 | - | - | - | - | - | 54,108 | 50,769 | 51,789 | 28,708 | 35,855 |
| EUROPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 881 | 672 | 640 | 675 | 680 | 23.4 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 23.7 | 24.3 | 20,611 | 13,400 | 13,000 | 16,000 | 16,500 |
| Belgium | 401 | 361 | 235 | 235 | 218 | 37.4 | 36.5 | 37.0 | 43.1 | 40.4 | 15,016 | 13,160 | 8,700 | 10,150 | 8,800 |
| Bulgaria | 635 | 453 | - | - | - | 17.6 | 11.9 | - | - | - | 11,150 | 5,372 | - | - | - |
| Czechoslovakia | 2,374 | 2,140 | 1,796 | 1,790 | - | 26.1 | 23.8 | 24.5 | 28.5 | - | 62,078 | 51,000 | 44,000 | 51,000 | - |
| Denmark | 354 | 467 | 413 | 481 | 381 | 28.2 | 32.2 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 35.6 | 9,973 | 15,032 | 15,747 | 18,464 | 13,580 |
| Finland | 500 | 426 | 375 | 370 | 375 | 24.6 | 18.7 | 22.1 | 23.2 | 24.5 | 12,300 | 7,946 | 8,300 | 8,600 | 9,200 |
| France | 1,613 | 1,145 | 1,460 | 1,290 | 1,260 | 18.6 | 16.3 | 18.2 | 19.8 | 19.0 | 29,993 | 18,700 | 26,500 | 25,589 | 24,000 |
| Germany: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Germany | 5/ 4,080 | - | 3,590 | 3,495 | 3,335 5/ | 29.2 | - | 31.3 | 37.2 | 35.4 | 5/ 119,000 | - | 112,500 | 130,000 | 118,000 |
| Other Germany | 5/ 2,960 | - | - | - | - | 28.4 | - | - | - | - | 5/ 84,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Greece | 163 | 140 | 140 | 110 | 136 | 13.8 | 11.4 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.0 | 2,244 | 1,590 | 2,047 | 1,600 | 1,910 |
| Hungary | 1,585 | 1,522 | - | - | - | 18.5 | 18.3 | - | - | - | 29,354 | 27,912 | - | - | - |
| Italy | 256 | 251 | 260 | 260 | 250 | 21.8 | 21.1 | 19.2 | 21.2 | 22.8 | 5,580 | 5,306 | 5,000 | 5,500 | 5,700 |
| Luxembourg | 18 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 25.7 | 24.6 | 25.5 | 36.8 | 32.4 | 462 | 468 | 459 | 625 | 550 |
| Netherlands | 560 | 675 | 454 | 468 | 445 | 36.4 | 29.7 | 33.1 | 45.1 | 37.1 | 20,394 | 20,031 | 15,046 | 21,100 | 16,500 |
| Norway | 13 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 31.2 | 28.4 | 39.0 | 41.5 | 36.7 | 405 | 256 | 117 | 83 | 110 |
| Poland | 13,425 | - | - | - | - | 21.2 | - | - | - | - | 284,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | 620 | - | 692 | 691 | 684 | 8.9 | - | 7.0 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 5,500 | - | 4,817 | 5,237 | 7,440 |
| Rumania | 640 | 530 | - | - | - | 15.6 | 13.4 | - | - | - | 10,000 | 7,100 | - | - | - |
| Spain | 6/ 1,415 | 1,550 | 1,550 | 1,600 | 1,581 5/ | 13.6 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 13.3 | 6/ 19,205 | 17,000 | 18,000 | 19,700 | 21,000 |
| Sweden | 495 | 518 | 395 | 333 | 313 | 30.0 | 26.7 | 31.1 | 32.7 | 30.7 | 14,828 | 13,816 | 12,280 | 10,889 | 9,610 |
| Switzerland | 38 | 34 | 30 | 29 | 39 | 33.2 | 35.0 | 34.9 | 40.0 | 36.3 | 1,260 | 1,190 | 1,047 | 1,161 | 1,417 |
| United Kingdom | 16 | 73 | 61 | 64 | 71 | 24.9 | 29.0 | 30.8 | 33.1 | 31.2 | 398 | 2,120 | 1,880 | 2,120 | 2,220 |
| Yugoslavia | 633 | 595 | - | - | - | 13.4 | 12.9 | - | - | - | 8,500 | 7,675 | - | - | - |
| Estimated total 7/ | 33,680 | 31,020 | 30,060 | 29,810 | 29,480 | - | - | - | - | - | 766,000 | 660,000 | 660,000 | 710,000 | 685,000 |
| U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) | 60,800 | - | 73,000 | 75,500 | 74,000 | 14.6 | - | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 885,000 | - | 930,000 | 950,000 | 910,000 |
| ASIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | 939 | 1,090 | 1,070 | 1,044 | 1,180 | 15.2 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 10.9 | 17.7 | 14,301 | 15,117 | 15,500 | 11,392 | 20,830 |
| AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Union of South Africa | 5/ 117 | 140 | - | - | - | 5/ 6.8 | 5.9 | - | - | - | 794 | 830 | 879 | - | - |
| SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 1,078 | 938 | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | 9.1 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 9,771 | 10,061 | 9,842 | 9,500 | - |
| Estimated world total 7/ | 101,280 | 94,380 | 109,740 | 110,510 | 109,200 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,732,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,670,000 | 1,715,000 | 1,665,000 |

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1950 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1950 and end early in 1951. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Figure for 1935 only. 7/ Estimated totals, which in the case of prodution are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Table 15.- Rice: Average price per 100 pounds of rice received by farmers and wholesale price at New Orleans and San Francisco, 1942-50

| Year beginning August | August | September | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| | Price of rough rice received by farmers on 15th of month 1/ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1942 | 3.67 | 3.47 | 3.10 | 3.42 | 3.72 | 3.94 | 3.97 | 4.01 | 4.10 | 4.06 | 4.05 | 3.96 | 3.61 |
| 1943 | 3.64 | 3.62 | 3.87 | 4.22 | 4.18 | 4.18 | 4.24 | 4.22 | 4.16 | 3.93 | 3.87 | 3.84 | 3.96 |
| 1944 | 3.78 | 3.53 | 3.93 | 4.00 | 4.07 | 4.02 | 4.02 | 4.02 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.02 | 4.02 | 3.93 |
| 1945 | 3.67 | 3.73 | 3.96 | 4.04 | 3.96 | 3.91 | 3.84 | 4.09 | 4.09 | 4.09 | 4.02 | 4.07 | 3.98 |
| 1946 | 3.87 | 4.09 | 4.89 | 5.11 | 5.13 | 5.11 | 5.24 | 5.24 | 5.18 | 5.18 | 4.93 | 5.82 | 5.01 |
| 1947 | 6.24 | 5.22 | 5.58 | 6.22 | 6.42 | 6.67 | 6.98 | 6.73 | 6.78 | 6.82 | 6.96 | 6.91 | 5.97 |
| 1948 | 5.33 | 4.76 | 4.73 | 5.13 | 5.36 | 5.24 | 4.98 | 4.69 | 4.82 | 4.73 | 4.73 | 4.56 | 4.88 |
| 1949 | 4.49 | 3.78 | 3.84 | 4.13 | 4.31 | 4.36 | 4.42 | 4.29 | 4.29 | 4.24 | 4.18 | 4.44 | 2/ 4.15 |
| 1950 | 4.70 | 4.57 | 4.99 | 5.33 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wholesale price per 100 pounds (sacked) of milled Blue Rose and Zenith, U.S. No.1 (Extra Fancy) at New Orleans 3/ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1942 | 6.95 | 5.65 | 6.15 | 6.56 | 6.63 | 6.65 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.55 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.58 |
| 1943 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 |
| 1944 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 |
| 1945 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 13.50 | 7.17 |
| 1946 | 6.60 | 7.38 | 8.15 | 8.58 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 13.25 | 8.91 |
| 1947 | 13.15 | 11.80 | 11.40 | 12.10 | 12.15 | 12.65 | 13.40 | 12.85 | 12.90 | 13.80 | 15.85 | 16.50 | 13.20 |
| Zenith | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 12.75 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 12.10 | 12.15 | 12.65 | 13.40 | 12.75 | 12.60 | 13.10 | 15.50 | 16.25 | 12.94 |
| 1948 | 9.75 | 8.90 | 8.50 | 9.15 | 10.30 | 9.75 | 9.35 | 9.30 | 9.20 | 9.10 | 8.90 | 8.70 | 9.26 |
| 1949 | 8.25 | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.70 | 8.10 | 8.15 | 8.10 | 8.00 | 8.05 | 8.10 | 8.10 | 8.50 | 7.93 |
| 1950 | 9.03 | 8.50 | 8.90 | 9.85 | | | | | | | | | |

Wholesale price per 100 pounds (double sacked) of milled California Pearl, U.S. No.2 (Fancy) at San Francisco docks 3/

| Year beginning October | October | November | December | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1942 | 6.20 | 6.18 | 6.36 | 6.38 | 6.38 | 6.38 | 6.44 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.40 |
| 1943 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.46 | 6.50 |
| 1944 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 |
| 1945 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 6.46 | 12.50 | 6.47 | 7.35 | 7.05 |
| 1946 | 7.94 | 8.32 | 8.70 | 8.70 | 8.70 | 8.70 | 8.70 | 8.70 | 8.70 | 11.81 | 11.50 | 10.32 | 9.23 |
| 1947 | 9.93 | 10.82 | 10.85 | 11.01 | 11.60 | 11.60 | 11.60 | 12.33 | 12.63 | 12.62 | 12.62 | 11.23 | 11.51 |
| 1948 | 7.84 | 8.13 | 9.13 | 9.13 | 9.25 | 9.06 | 8.72 | 8.53 | 8.22 | 7.97 | 7.95 | 7.78 | 8.48 |
| 1949 | 7.10 | 7.15 | 7.37 | 7.38 | 7.20 | 7.06 | 7.03 | 7.05 | 7.22 | 8.08 | 8.74 | 8.46 | 7.49 |
| 1950 | 8.15 | 8.90 | | | | | | | | | | | |

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. U. S. marketing-year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages, and (2) weighting the State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Data from Production and Marketing Administration. Prior to May 18, 1942, California Pearl was California-Japan.

Table 16. - Rice, milled basis: Supply and distribution, continental United States, 1934-50 1/

| Year beginning August 2/ | Supply 2/ | | | | Distribution 2/ | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Continental U. S. disappearance | | | |
| | Carry-over 3/ | Farm production | Imports | Total | Civilian food 4/ | Seed and feed | Broken rice used by brewers 5/ | Total |
| | Million 100 lb. bags | Million 100 lb. bags | Million 100 lb. bags | Million 100 lb. bags | Million 100 lb. bags | Million 100 lb. bags | Million 100 lb. bags | Million 100 lb. bags |
| 1934 | 1.74 | 11.25 | .33 | 13.32 | 7.13 | .77 | .03 | 7.93 |
| 1935 | .53 | 11.55 | .16 | 12.24 | 6.65 | .89 | --- | 7.54 |
| 1936 | .84 | 13.78 | .25 | 14.87 | 7.63 | 1.29 | .05 | 8.97 |
| 1937 | 1.69 | 15.19 | .11 | 16.99 | 7.64 | 1.09 | .37 | 9.10 |
| 1938 | 1.50 | 15.23 | .12 | 16.85 | 7.31 | .93 | .35 | 8.59 |
| 1939 | 2.32 | 15.30 | .13 | 17.75 | 7.75 | .96 | .54 | 9.25 |
| 1940 | 2.70 | 15.41 | .08 | 18.19 | 7.69 | 1.10 | .51 | 9.30 |
| 1941 | 1.69 | 14.62 | .09 | 16.40 | 7.00 | 1.24 | .68 | 8.92 |
| 1942 | .19 | 18.90 | .09 | 19.18 | 7.35 | 1.28 | .64 | 9.27 |
| 1943 | 1.49 | 19.48 | .01 | 20.98 | 6.96 | 1.30 | 1.31 | 9.57 |
| 1944 | 1.97 | 20.45 | --- | 22.42 | 6.33 | 1.28 | 1.52 | 9.13 |
| 1945 | .77 | 20.44 | .02 | 21.23 | 5.42 | 1.36 | 1.62 | 8.40 |
| 1946 | .85 | 21.89 | --- | 22.74 | 6.72 | 1.41 | 1.14 | 9.27 |
| 1947 | .31 | 22.90 | --- | 23.21 | 7.19 | 1.44 | 2.03 | 10.66 |
| 1948 | .26 | 25.03 | --- | 25.29 | 7.33 | 1.57 | 1.72 | 10.62 |
| 1949 6/ | .73 | 26.00 | --- | 26.73 | 7.45 | 1.39 | 1.66 | 10.50 |
| 1950 6/ | 1.35 | 24.65 | | 7/26.00 | | | | |

| Year beginning August 8/ | Distribution (Continued) | | | | | | | | | Civilian per capita consumption |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Exports 8/ | | | Shipments 8/ | | | Military procurement 11/ | Balancing item 12/ | Carry-over 2/ | |
| | Commercial 9/ | USDA not military | Total 10/ | Commercial | USDA not military | Total 10/ | | | | |
| | Million 100 lb. bags | Million 100 lb. bags | Million 100 lb. bags | Million 100 lb. bags | Million 100 lb. bags | Million 100 lb. bags | Million 100 lb. bags | Million 100 lb. bags | Million 100 lb. bags | Pounds |
| 1934 | 1.21 | 0 | 1.21 | 3.14 | 0 | 3.14 | --- | +.51 | .53 | 5.6 |
| 1935 | .79 | 0 | .79 | 2.95 | 0 | 2.95 | --- | +.12 | .84 | 5.2 |
| 1936 | .91 | 0 | .91 | 3.00 | 0 | 3.00 | --- | +.30 | 1.69 | 5.9 |
| 1937 | 3.05 | 0 | 3.05 | 3.39 | 0 | 3.39 | --- | -.05 | 1.50 | 5.9 |
| 1938 | 3.33 | 0 | 3.33 | 3.02 | 0 | 3.02 | --- | -.41 | 2.32 | 5.6 |
| 1939 | 3.10 | 0 | 3.10 | 3.16 | 0 | 3.16 | --- | -.46 | 2.70 | 5.9 |
| 1940 | 3.95 | --- | 3.95 | 3.31 | --- | 3.31 | --- | -.06 | 1.69 | 5.8 |
| 1941 | 4.57 | .03 | 4.60 | 2.16 | .65 | 2.81 | .20 | -.32 | .19 | 5.3 |
| 1942 | 2.77 | 1.61 | 4.38 | .39 | 2.52 | 2.91 | .82 | +.31 | 1.49 | 5.6 |
| 1943 | 3.37 | 1.66 | 5.03 | --- | 3.13 | 3.13 | .80 | +.48 | 1.97 | 5.4 |
| 1944 | 4.32 | .76 | 5.08 | --- | 2.56 | 2.56 | 4.04 | +.84 | .77 | 4.9 |
| 1945 | 4.18 | 2.92 | 7.10 | 2.49 | .67 | 3.16 | 1.92 | -.20 | .85 | 4.0 |
| 1946 | 4.51 | 3.85 | 8.36 | 1.84 | .01 | 1.85 | .70 | 2.55 | .31 | 4.7 |
| 1947 | 6.09 | 2.53 | 8.62 | 3.26 | --- | 3.26 | .93 | -.52 | .26 | 5.0 |
| 1948 | 8.10 | .69 | 8.79 | 3.32 | --- | 3.32 | .43 | 1.40 | .73 | 5.0 |
| 1949 6/ | 9.40 | .07 | 9.47 | 3.79 | --- | 3.79 | .69 | +.93 | 1.35 | 5.0 |

Data from U. S. D. A. Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Commerce, Department of National Defense, as well as from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Unmilled rice is converted on the basis of pounds of milled rice (heads, second heads, and screenings, excluding brewers', produced annually from 100 pounds of rough rice, converted separately for Southern States and for California. For the 5 years ended July 1950, 100 pounds of rough rice produced an average of 65.9 pounds of such milled rice.

2/ Supply and domestic distribution includes California on an October 1 year.

3/ Stocks on farms, in country warehouses, and in mills, and in addition includes U. S. D. A. holdings outside of mills, in million bags as follows: 1.06 in 1943, 1.79 in 1944, 0.25 in 1945, 0.37 in 1946 and 0.16 in 1947. Stocks are old crop on hand August 1 in Southern States and October 1 in California.

4/ Civilian food disappearance of commercially milled rice produced from domestic grain plus rice used on farms where grown and by custom mills for local consumption, adjusted for military procurement and use of broken rice by brewers. Thus, consumption data represent the year rice enters trade channels rather then the time of actual human consumption. In some years large stocks are held by wholesalers and retailers, while in other years such stocks are small.

5/ Rice used by brewers other than brewers' rice as such, which is not included in this table.

6/ Preliminary.

7/ Excludes imports.

8/ Prior to 1941 exports and shipments are on a marketing-year basis (August-July for Southern States and October-September for California). Beginning with 1941, exports and shipments are on a July year; complete figures are available for such a year, whereas they are not for an August year.

9/ Includes exports of rough rice in terms of milled equivalents.

10/ Excludes shipments by military for civilian relief feeding.

11/ Procured for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas.

12/ Balancing item results from drying loss, waste, differences arising from the use of July-year exports and shipments, and errors in data and conversions.

Table 17.- Rice (in terms of milled): International trade, averages 1936-40, annual 1948-49

| Continent and country | Average 1936-40 | | 1948 1/ | | 1949 1/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports |
| | Million 100-lb. bags | Million 100-lb. bags | Million 100-lb. bags | Million 100-lb. bags | Million 100-lb. bags | Million 100-lb. bags |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | |
| United States | 2.35 | .21 | 8.69 | .03 | 11.37 | .04 |
| Cuba | 2/ | 4.45 | --- | 5.18 | --- | 5.98 |
| Total 5/ | 2.60 | 6.91 | 9.49 | 6.58 | 12.59 | 7.45 |
| EUROPE | | | | | | |
| Belgium | .29 | 1.41 | .02 | .21 | 2/ | .61 |
| France | .31 | 12.39 | 2/ | .76 | 2/ | .94 |
| Italy | 3.56 | .01 | .46 | 0 | 3.48 | .02 |
| Netherlands | 1.88 | 3.78 | 2/ | .10 | .02 | .58 |
| United Kingdom | .12 | 3.11 | 0 | .95 | --- | 1.17 |
| Total 5/ | 6.72 | 32.65 | .88 | 3.64 | 3.64 | 5.94 |
| ASIA | | | | | | |
| British Borneo | --- | 6/ 1.29 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Burma | 65.36 | --- | 27.25 | --- | 26.32 | --- |
| Ceylon | 2/ | 12.19 | .02 | 9.17 | .02 | 8.90 |
| China | .26 | 8.71 | .11 | 8/8.50 | --- | 8/9.00 |
| Manchuria | 6/.10 | 1.79 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Taiwan 9/ | 14.27 | .08 | 10/.80 | --- | 10/.80 | --- |
| Indo-China | 32.33 | .12 | 4.33 | --- | 2.27 | --- |
| Hong Kong | 6.02 | 10.75 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| India 11/ | 6.22 | 37.27 | --- | 19.59 | --- | 17.20 |
| Japan 9/ | 12/2.32 | 12/41.22 | --- | 1.24 | --- | 3.00 |
| Korea 9/ | 23.67 | .73 | --- | 13/1.70 | --- | 13/ 0 |
| Malaya | 3.70 | 17.46 | --- | 10.18 | .52 | 11.34 |
| Indonesia | .74 | 4.99 | .01 | 4.04 | .01 | 5.41 |
| Philippines | .01 | 1.31 | --- | 2.65 | --- | 3.21 |
| Thailiand | 29.20 | --- | 17.91 | --- | 26.80 | --- |
| Total 5/ | 185.43 | 139.94 | 61.03 | 70.53 | 64.05 | 14/ |
| SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | | |
| Brazil | .83 | 0 | 4.75 | --- | .02 | --- |
| Ecuador | .26 | --- | 1.39 | --- | .68 | --- |
| Total 5/ | 1.58 | 2.05 | 6.86 | .72 | 1.84 | .53 |
| AFRICA | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 2.77 | .04 | 7.73 | --- | 7.58 | --- |
| French West Africa | .01 | 1.80 | --- | 1.04 | --- | .82 |
| Total 5/ | 3.19 | 9.28 | 8.11 | 3.86 | 7.99 | 14/ |
| OCEANIA | | | | | | |
| Total 5/ | .29 | 1.01 | .65 | .55 | .55 | 14/ |
| World total 5/ | 199.83 | 192,78 | 87.00 | 86.90 | 90.66 | 14/ |

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments and reports of U. S. Foreign Service Officers. Includes milled, broken, semi-milled unconverted and rough rice in terms of milled. 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 5,000 bags. 3/ July-June. 4/ October-September. 5/ Including countriest not shown. 6/ Less than 5-year average. 8/ Estimated on the basis of export data from exporting countries. 9/ Prewar shipments to Japan from the Japanese colonies, Korea and Taiwan, comprised the principal trade of the 3 lands. 10/ Estimated surplus. 11/ March-April to 1940-41. Includes Pakistan to August 15, 1947. 12/ November-October. 13/ South Korea. 14/ Not available. 15/ Insignificant, if any. 16/ July-June.

Table 18. - Rice, rough: Acreage seeded, yield, and production, Southern States, California, and United States, 1919-50

| Crop year | Acreage seeded | | | Average yield per seeded acre | | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Southern States | California | United States | Southern States | California | United States | Southern States | California | United States |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | 1,000 100-lb. bags | 1,000 100-lb. bags | 1,000 100-lb. bags |
| 1919 | 928 | 155 | 1,083 | 1,630 | 2,700 | 1,783 | 1/ 15,125 | 4,185 | 19,310 |
| 1920 | 1,137 | 162 | 1,299 | 1,717 | 2,295 | 1,789 | 19,524 | 3,718 | 23,242 |
| 1921 | 855 | 135 | 990 | 1,683 | 2,430 | 1,785 | 14,393 | 3,280 | 17,673 |
| 1922 | 913 | 140 | 1,053 | 1,674 | 2,475 | 1,780 | 15,283 | 3,465 | 18,748 |
| 1923 | 768 | 106 | 874 | 1,615 | 2,408 | 1,711 | 12,405 | 2,552 | 14,957 |
| 1924 | 748 | 90 | 838 | 1,701 | 2,182 | 1,753 | 1/ 12,725 | 1,964 | 14,689 |
| 1925 | 750 | 103 | 853 | 1,694 | 2,097 | 1,743 | 1/ 12,706 | 2,160 | 14,866 |
| 1926 | 867 | 149 | 1,016 | 1,767 | 2,412 | 1,861 | 1/ 15,317 | 3,594 | 18,911 |
| 1927 | 867 | 160 | 1,027 | 1,844 | 2,520 | 1,950 | 1/ 15,992 | 4,032 | 20,024 |
| 1928 | 840 | 132 | 972 | 1,911 | 2,786 | 2,029 | 1/ 16,048 | 3,677 | 19,725 |
| 1929 | 765 | 95 | 860 | 1,989 | 2,709 | 2,069 | 15,216 | 2,574 | 17,790 |
| 1930 | 856 | 110 | 966 | 1,980 | 2,974 | 2,093 | 16,946 | 3,272 | 20,218 |
| 1931 | 840 | 125 | 965 | 1,948 | 2,970 | 2,080 | 16,364 | 3,712 | 20,076 |
| 1932 | 764 | 110 | 874 | 1,992 | 3,191 | 2,143 | 15,219 | 3,510 | 18,729 |
| 1933 | 690 | 108 | 798 | 2,005 | 2,880 | 2,123 | 13,833 | 3,110 | 16,943 |
| 1934 | 704 | 108 | 812 | 1,968 | 3,440 | 2,164 | 13,856 | 3,715 | 17,571 |
| 1935 | 717 | 100 | 817 | 2,012 | 3,330 | 2,173 | 14,423 | 3,330 | 17,753 |
| 1936 | 843 | 138 | 981 | 2,159 | 3,060 | 2,285 | 18,196 | 4,223 | 22,419 |
| 1937 | 967 | 149 | 1,116 | 2,062 | 2,751 | 2,154 | 19,941 | 4,099 | 24,040 |
| 1938 | 951 | 125 | 1,076 | 2,088 | 3,015 | 2,196 | 19,859 | 3,769 | 23,628 |
| 1939 | 925 | 120 | 1,045 | 2,192 | 3,375 | 2,328 | 20,278 | 4,050 | 24,328 |
| 1940 | 972 | 118 | 1,090 | 2,083 | 3,600 | 2,247 | 20,247 | 4,248 | 24,495 |
| 1941 | 1,110 | 153 | 1,263 | 1,740 | 2,475 | 1,829 | 19,308 | 3,787 | 23,095 |
| 1942 | 1,278 | 212 | 1,490 | 1,831 | 2,680 | 1,952 | 23,400 | 5,682 | 29,082 |
| 1943 | 1,280 | 237 | 1,517 | 1,774 | 2,765 | 1,929 | 22,712 | 6,552 | 29,264 |
| 1944 | 1,257 | 246 | 1,503 | 1,927 | 2,744 | 2,061 | 24,224 | 6,750 | 30,974 |
| 1945 | 1,268 | 239 | 1,507 | 1,925 | 2,620 | 2,035 | 24,406 | 6,262 | 30,668 |
| 1946 | 1,331 | 255 | 1,586 | 1,847 | 3,103 | 2,049 | 24,584 | 7,913 | 32,497 |
| 1947 | 1,453 | 250 | 1,703 | 1,871 | 3,214 | 2,068 | 27,182 | 8,035 | 35,217 |
| 1948 | 1,554 | 248 | 1,802 | 2,033 | 2,755 | 2,124 | 31,443 | 6,832 | 38,275 |
| 1949 2/ | 1,541 | 298 | 1,839 | 1,976 | 3,241 | 2,181 | 30,455 | 9,658 | 40,113 |
| 1950 2/ | 1,373 | 250 | 1,623 | 2,185 | 3,211 | 2,343 | 29,994 | 8,028 | 38,022 |

1/ Includes production in other States, in thousand 100 pound bags as follows: 100 in 1919, 22 in 1924, 135 in 1925, 274 in 1926, 34 in 1927, and 180 in 1928.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 19. - RICE, rough: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, averages 1935-44, annual 1948-50 1/

| Continant and country | Acreage | | | | | Yield per acre | | | | | Production | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average | | | | | Average | | | | | Average | | | | |
| | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | 1948 | 1949 2/ | 1950 2/ | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | 1948-49 | 1949 2/ | 1950 2/ | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | 1948 | 1949 2/ | 1950 2/ |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 100 pounds | 100 pounds | 100 pounds | 100 pounds | 100 pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| El Salvador | 26: | 45: | 39: | 31: | 37: | 14 : | 14 : | 18 : | 16 : | - : | 36.2: | 63.2: | 70.2: | 50.7: | - |
| Mexico | 95: | 155: | 210: | 267: | 292: | 19 : | 15 : | 18 : | 15 : | 17 : | 180.3: | 239.8: | 370.4: | 407.1: | 502.6 |
| Panama | 50: 3/ | 79: | 134: | 141: | - : | 14 : | 13 : | 12 : | 12 : | - : | 72.0: 3/ | 104.3: | 163.8: | 174.0: | - |
| United States | 1,004: | 1,338: | 1,781: | 1,821: | 1,607: | 22 : | 20 : | 21 : | 22 : | 23 : | 2,243.3: | 2,738.2: | 3,327.5: | 4,011.3: | 3,677.6 |
| Cuba | 45: | 69: | 123: | 120: | 124: | 10 : | 10 : | 11 : | 11 : | 11 : | 43.4: | 71.4: | 135.0: | 134.0: | 136.0 |
| Dominican Republic | 80: 3/ | 98: | 115: | 108: | 113: | 11 : 3/ | 12 : | 11 : | 12 : | 12 : | 85.0: | 107.7: | 123.7: | 131.8: | 138.3 |
| Total | 1,421: | 1,959: | 2,630: | 2,720: | 2,560: | - : | - : | - : | - : | - : | 2,804.0: | 3,537.0: | 4,978.0: | 5,209.0: | 4,989.0 |
| EUROPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 19: | 28: | - : | - : | - : | 25 : | 24 : | - : | - : | - : | 46.8: | 66.1: | - : | - : | - |
| France | 1: | 1: | 10: | 19: | - : | 14 : | 16 : | 22 : | 26 : | - : | 1.4: | 1.6: | 22.0: | 48.5: | 66.2 |
| Greece | 5: | 3: | 9: | 19: | 20: | 18 : | 21 : | 22 : | 23 : | - : | 9.2: | 6.3: | 19.8: | 44.1: | - |
| Italy | 362: | 381: | 353: | 326: | 358: | 47 : | 43 : | 44 : | 46 : | 46 : | 1,692.9: | 1,642.0: | 1,543.5: | 1,488.1: | 1,653.4 |
| Portugal | 47: | 60: | 68: | 70: | 112: | 33 : | 28 : | 30 : | 24 : | 25 : | 152.9: | 170.8: | 202.0: | 170.9: | 285.3 |
| Spain | 110: | 121: | 137: | 142: | 147: | 43 : | 41 : | 38 : | 40 : | 38 : | 477.0: | 522.0: | 518.1: | 573.2: | 560.0 |
| Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) | 553: | 615: | 650: | 660: | 75: | - : | - : | - : | - : | - : | 2,393.0: | 2,443.0: | 2,475.0: | 2,500.0: | 2,781.0 |
| U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) | 3/ 384: | - : | - : | - : | - : | 3/ 19 : | - : | - : | - : | - : | 3/ 730.1: | 697.5: | - : | - : | - |
| ASIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iran | 3/ 534: | 580: | 544: | 544: | 550: | 3/ 16 : | 16 : | 14 : | 15 : | 18 : | 836.0: | 950.0: | 771.5: | 815.7: | 981.0 |
| Iraq | 3/ 386: | 479: | - : | - : | - : | 13 : | 14 : | - : | - : | - : | 502.9: | 670.7: | 661.4: | - : | 562.2 |
| Turkey | 78: | 66: | 64: | 64: | 59: | 28 : | 27 : | 21 : | 20 : | 20 : | 214.8: | 175.7: | 132.3: | 127.9: | 116.8 |
| Burma | 12,671: | 10,650: | 9,921: | 7,849: | 7,900: | 12 : | 12 : | 11 : | 11 : | 11 : | 15,683.3: | 12,375.0: | 10,702.0: | 8,986.0: | 9,000.0 |
| China | 4/ 48,853: | 45,000: | 45,617: | 45,631: | 47,800: 4/ | 23 : | 22 : | 23 : | 21 : | 23 : 4/ | 110,372.0: | 99,000.0: | 106,200.0: | 98,100.0: 4/ | 110,000.0 |
| Formosa | 1,616: | 1,539: | 1,782: | 1,819: | - : | 24 : | 21 : | 19 : | 20 : | - : | 3,856.7: | 3,262.7: | 3,375.0: | 3,700.0: | 4,000.0 |
| Manchuria | 782: | 975: | - : | - : | - : | 18 : | 16 : | - : | - : | - : | 1,430.2: | 1,545.1: | 1,000.0: | 800.0: | - |
| French Indochina | 14,306: | 13,000: | 13,500: | 12,000: | 11,250: | 10 : | 10 : | 10 : | 10 : | 10 : | 14,396.0: | 12,825.0: | 12,825.0: | 12,150.0: | 11,130.0 |
| India - reporting | 5/ | 5/ | 70,275: | 71,660: | 71,000: | - : | - : | 10 : | 10 : | - : | 5/ | 5/ | 73,061.2: | 73,693.4: | - |
| - nonreporting | 5/ | 5/ | 1,313: | 1,313: | 1,300: | - : | - : | 16 : | 16 : | - : | 5/ | 5/ | 2,041.3: | 2,041.3: | - |
| India total | 5/ | 5/ | (71,588) | (72,973) | (72,300) | - : | - : | 10 : | 10 : | - : | 5/ | 5/ | (75,102.5) | 75,734.7 | - |
| Japan | 7,862: | 7,653: | 7,850: | 7,850: | - : | 34 : | 33 : | 34 : | 35 : | - : | 26,793.1: | 25,003.9: | 26,438.0: | 27,837.9: | 25,700.0 |
| Korea | 3,838: | 3,601: 6/ | 2,748: 6/ | 2,580: | - : | 23 : | 23 : 6/ | 28 : 6/ | 26 : | - : | 8,809.3: | 8,172.0: 6/ | 7,764.9: 6/ | 6,834.5: | - |
| Malayan Federation | 746: | 790: | 907: | 920: | - : | 16 : | 14 : | 12 : | 15 : | - : | 1,219.6: | 1,125.0: | 1,092.2: | 1,422.2: | 1,300.0 |
| Java and Madura | 9,794: | 9,330: | 9,110: | 9,200: | - : | 14 : | 15 : | 15 : | 14 : | - : | 14,091.5: | 13,700.9: | 13,260.0: | 13,300.0: | - |
| Pakistan | 1/ 18,706: | 20,605: | 21,545: | 21,772: | 22,500: 1/ | 13 : | 12 : | 13 : | 13 : | 13 : 1/ | 24,339.8: | 25,274.3: | 28,319.8: | 27,368.1: | 28,500.0 |
| Philippine Republic | 4,852: | 5,265: | 5,347: | 5,486: | 5,754: | 10 : | 9 : | 10 : | 10 : | 10 : | 4,719.5: | 4,950.0: | 5,492.3: | 5,711.4: | 5,870.0 |
| Thailand | 7,088: | 6,750: | 7,500: | 7,900: | 8,000: | 14 : | 13 : | 15 : | 15 : | 15 : | 9,588.5: | 9,000.0: | 11,250.0: | 11,850.0: | 11,900.0 |
| Total | - : | - : | 208,260: | 206,650: | 208,100: | - : | - : | - : | - : | - : | - : | - : | 317,660.0: | 308,378.0: | 318,220.0 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 52: | 91: | 124: | 136: | - : | 27 : | 28 : | 21 : | 18 : | - : | 140.0: | 254.3: | 265.0: | 250.0: | - |
| Brazil | 2,323: | 3,042: | 4,152: | 4,300: | 4,000: | 13 : | 14 : | 13 : | 14 : | - : | 2,989.1: | 4,285.7: | 5,400.0: | 6,200.0: | - |
| British Guiana | 70: | 83: | 95: | 96: | - : | 23 : | 22 : | 22 : | 23 : | - : | 160.2: | 182.5: | 210.1: | 221.1: | - |
| Chile | 13: | 68: | 60: | 66: | 69: | 45 : | 34 : | 31 : | 30 : | - : | 58.5: | 232.3: | 183.9: | 201.0: | - |
| Paraguay | 5: | 15: | 16: | 22: | 27: | 18 : | 18 : | 19 : | 18 : | 18 : | 8.8: | 26.4: | 30.9: | 39.7: | 48.5 |
| Peru | 107: | 137: | 115: | 71: | - : | 19 : | 22 : | 29 : | 29 : | - : | 206.0: | 302.2: | 335.3: | 204.0: | - |
| Surinam | 37: | 33: | 45: | 40: | - : | 21 : | 25 : | 29 : | 28 : | - : | 76.6: | 84.0: | 128.7: | 110.2: | - |
| Uruguay | 13: | 13: | 36: | 34: | - : | 30 : | 29 : | 26 : | 26 : | - : | 38.9: | 37.2: | 94.3: | 88.2: | - |
| Total | 2,914: | 4,002: | 5,350: | 5,380: | 5,200: | - : | - : | - : | - : | - : | 4,003.0: | 5,964.0: | 7,581.0: | 8,131.0: | 7,430.0 |
| AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | 346: | - : | 780: | - : | - : | 12 : | - : | - : | - : | - : | 412.3: | - : | - : | - : | - |
| Egypt | 463: | 600: | 816: | 830: | 830: | 32 : | 27 : | 35 : | 31 : | 31 : | 1,496.8: | 1,622.2: | 2,883.4: | 2,575.0: | 2,600.0 |
| French West Africa | 3/ 1,562: | 1,860: | - : | - : | - : 3/ | 6 : | 6 : | - : | - : | - : | 942.1: | 1,111.5: | - : | - : | - |
| Madagascar | 1,195: | 1,227: | 1,421: | 1,388: | - : | 13 : | 13 : | 11 : | 12 : | - : | 1,522.0: | 1,568.3: | 1,594.5: | 1,654.3: | - |
| Total | 4,330: | 5,430: | 7,310: | 7,380: | 7,460: | - : | - : | - : | - : | - : | 4,981.0: | 5,748.0: | 8,261.0: | 8,138.0: | 8,136.0 |
| OCEANIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 23: | 30: | 31: | 36: | 39: | 41 : | 37 : | 37 : | 45 : | 42 : | 95.3: | 110.8: | 115.0: | 161.3: | 163.0 |
| Fiji | 10: | 22: | - : | - : | - : | 19 : | 21 : | - : | - : | - : | 19.4: | 45.3: | - : | - : | - |
| Total | 40: | 70: | 90: | 100: | 100: | - : | - : | - : | - : | - : | 122.0: | 176.0: | 204.0: | 253.0: | 254.0 |
| World total | - : | - : | 224,690: | 223,320: | 224,600: | - : | - : | - : | - : | - : | - : | - : | 341,900.0: | 333,400.0: | 342,600.0 |

1/ Year beginning August 1. Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere countries during the latter part of the year, together with harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 5-year average. 4/ Average 1931-37. 5/ Because of changes in the basis of reporting India's rice acreage and production, statistics beginning with 1948-49 are not comparable with earlier years. 6/ South Korea only. In the 1935-39 period, production averaged about 6,750 million pounds annually. 7/ Average 1936-37 to 1939-40.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of Office research, and other information.

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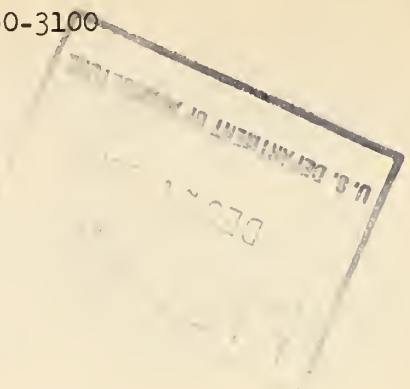



Table 20.- RICE: United States exports to specified countries, September 1950, with comparisons 1/

| Continent and country | Year beginning Aug. | | August-September | | September | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1937-41 | 1949 | 1949 | 1950 2/ | 1949 | 1950 2/ |
| | 1,000 bags | 1,000 bags | 1,000 bags | 1,000 bags | 1,000 bags | 1,000 bags |
| Switzerland | 41 | 110 | 7 | 43 | 4 | 23 |
| Austria | 3/ | 47 | 45 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Greece | 64 | 224 | 31 | 47 | 6 | 0 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 66 | 277 | 112 | 108 | 86 | 100 |
| Other Europe | 257 | 49 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Total Europe | 428 | 707 | 216 | 202 | 100 | 125 |
| Cuba | 2,750 | 6,119 | 615 | 1,999 | 392 | 1,439 |
| Canada | 194 | 469 | 36 | 27 | 29 | 24 |
| Venezuela | 20 | 220 | 10 | 16 | 5 | 16 |
| British West Indies | 4/ | 121 | 26 | 1 | 25 | 4/ |
| Philippines | 4/ | 18 | 4/ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| China | 5/ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indonesia | 5/ | 1,733 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Japan | 5/ | 1,366 | 0 | 189 | 0 | 1 |
| Other countries | 190 | 467 | 131 | 23 | 79 | 18 |
| Total | 3,582 | 11,220 | 1,034 | 2,460 | 630 | 1,626 |

Bureau of the Census.

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers rice, and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Not separately classified.
4/ Less than 500 bags.
5/ If any, included in "other countries".